



THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

MONUMENTAL HUMBBUG

Senator Gallinger Wants to Blot Out the Civil Service Law.

SOME CONSPICUOUS ABSURDITIES

TURPIE ON ELECTION OF SENATORS BY POPULAR VOTE.

Tariff Debate in the House Tame Compared With Previous Debates—Dalliver Makes a Funny Speech and Makes Everybody Laugh.

Washington, March 23.—The Senate engaged today in an almost one-sided debate of the civil service law, and as administration. The matter came up in the shape of a resolution offered by Mr. Allen, directing the Committee on Civil Service to inquire into the dismissal of some half dozen employees (microscopists of the Bureau of Animal Industry in South Omaha, Nebraska).

The resolution was that the dismissals were for political reasons.

Mr. Gallinger does not favor the proposed investigation because it would trace out so many hundred other like cases, and Mr. Hoar objected to it on the same grounds, saying that such a broad task should not be thrown upon a committee at this special session. The civil service law, as administered, was characterized by Mr. Gallinger as "a monumental humbug." He avowed blotting out the law and returning to a condition of things that would "give to every man and woman an equal right to hold office with every other man and woman."

This declaration of principle was applauded by the galleries; and the galleries were appropriately lectured by the Vice-President on that breach of propriety. Various instances of absurdities in civil service examinations were furnished by Senators—Mr. Gallinger mentioning the requirement of would-be composers in the government printing office that they should hop twelve times on one foot; Mr. Wilson saying that civil service examinations had been ordered in his State for a cook in the penitentiary and a sawyer on an Indian reservation; and even Mr. Hawley, who had been a member of the House Committee, which reported the law original, admitting that the law had fallen into a state of conspicuous incompetency, and giving, as an illustration, the fact that when an army engineer officer in charge of a public work on Long Island Sound had selected a competent inspector in the person of a steamboat captain, who knew every rock and sandbar in the neighborhood, the commission sent to him a school master from Rhode Island. The only Senator who defended the law and its administration was Mr. Lodge.

The upshot of it all was that Mr. Allen's motion was agreed to without a division, but amended so as to instruct the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment to inquire and report whether the civil service law should be continued, amended, or repealed.

Mr. Turpie (Democrat, Indiana), made an argument in favor of a constitutional amendment to make United States Senators elective by popular vote instead of by State Legislatures.

He summed up his argument in these words:

"The pending amendment is in strict accordance with the precedent of progress and advancement set forth in the preamble to the constitution. Our purpose is to form a more perfect union by bringing the national Legislature in complete accordance with the legislative assemblies of the States; to establish equality of suffrage, which the States that elect by creaking and fallina timbers as were those on the outside, who were unable to dodge fence rails and other flying missiles.

From Henry county, Alabama, and Abbeville, there come stories of death and wreck. A family of five persons are reported killed near Geneva.

A second disaster, that of floods, is now upon the country. The rivers and creeks are swelling with the rainfall, which almost resembled a cloudburst in its copiousness. On both sides of the Chattahoochee, south of this, the fields are overflowed, destroying all the winter's work of preparation, carrying away cabins and stock.

Last night news came in of the drowning of a family of eight persons on the Alabama side of the river in Henry county. Richard Manson, with his wife and six children, lived in a cabin on the river bank at the crossing of the Central railroad from Columbia. The waters rushed in, and before they could extricate themselves all were lost.

Dry Goods Market.

New York, March 23.—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin in its weekly review of the dry-goods market will say to-morrow:

There have been no important developments in the market for cotton goods during the week. The demand has been freely up to recent average. In cotton fabrics there is generally good conditions. The woolen goods' division of the market business has been of fair dimensions, but cannot be said to show any improvement, as the outcome of tariff influences. Prices rule generally steady.

Recorder of the Land Office.

Washington, March 23.—The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Chester H. Brush, of Conn., to be Recorder of the General Land Office.

Washington, March 23.—The second day's debate on the tariff bill was some-

thing of an improvement over that of the first day, although Mr. Dockery's statement early in the day was, and is, correct, that up to this time the debate, compared to those which have preceded it within the present decade, is tame and uninteresting.

The event of the day was the speech of Mr. Dolliver. He held the attention of the whole House, Republicans and Democrats alike, for over an hour, and kept his hearers laughing from start to finish by his humorous descriptions of the effects of free trade or tariff for revenue laws. His eloquent periods in advocacy and defence of the protective tariff policy aroused his political associates to a high state of enthusiasm.

Other speeches in favor of the bill were made by Messrs. Gibson (Tennessee), Lacey, Newlands, the latter of whom spoke from the standpoint of an opponent of the Republican party's financial policy, but an advocate of protection.

Prosperity, he claimed, would never be restored to the country until the old-time parity of silver with gold was re-established.

Speeches in opposition to the bill were made by Mr. Dockery, who attacked the agricultural schedule, particularly, and Mr. McLaurin, who advocated a tariff on cotton and rice, and announced his opposition to the policy of free raw material. He demanded that the cotton planter should not be plundered by the whole world, while the wheat-grower was protected against his near neighbor. He expressed his purpose of offering amendments placing a duty of 25 cents per pound on all imported cotton, and 2 cents per pound on rice as a matter of simple justice to the South.

The demand for free wool or a reciprocal duty thereon by Mr. McLaurin, was applauded by the Democrats and Populists. While in the course of his speech, he was contrasting the state and extent of the growth of the wealth of the manufacturing States north and east, as compared with that of the Southern States, Mr. Linney (Republican, of N. C.) asked par with that of the Southern States, did not build factories and thus secure the advantages of the eastern and northern States, instead of "cussing" the more fortunate sections of the country.

"The presence of Republicans and Populists in those States," answered Mr. McLaurin, "makes it impossible for us to get money for these improvements." (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Swanson agreed with Mr. Newlands that the re-habilitation of silver as basic money was an essential prerequisite to prosperity, and Mr. Cochran contended that the reason why factories ceased operation was because the people had no money with which to buy their products. The Senate joint resolution, appropriating \$15,000 to enable the Secretary of War to purchase tents for the homeless victims of the Mississippi river flood, was agreed to.

At 5 o'clock a recess was taken until 8, the evening session to be occupied on the tariff bill.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

DEATH BY WIND AND WATER

A GEORGIA TOWN NEARLY LIFTED OUT OF EXISTENCE.

A Family of Five Killed—Eight Persons Were Overtaken by the Flood and Were Drowned.

Chicago, March 23.—A special to the Tribune from Eufaula, Ala., says:

This city is central in a section which was swept by a tornado yesterday in which death and disaster has played a dreadful part. For several days there has been summer mildness all through southwest Georgia and Southwest Alabama, the country tributary to the Chattahoochee river. On Sunday the thermometer went up to eighty, and the air was oppressive. Yesterday morning leaden skies and increasing wind pressure preceded a storm which came sweeping along with terrific force. Shutters and roofs gave way, and for two hours there was terror and desolation, when the tornado passed off the northwest, coursing along the Chattahoochee Valley.

The reports now coming in tell of the terrible devastation. The town of Blakeley, in Georgia, was nearly lifted out of existence. People in the houses were badly knocked about by creaking and fallina timbers as were those on the outside, who were unable to dodge fence rails and other flying missiles.

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SITUATION UNCHANGED

Appointment of Judge Still Awaiting a Decision.

PURNELL'S FRIENDS ARE CONFIDENT

WESTERN MEN DO NOT CONCEDE THEIR DISCOMFITURE.

Milliken's Appointment Delayed—Boyd a Welcome Visitor at the White House—Active in Behalf of His Friends.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 23.—Milliken's appointment as Marshal of the Western District was not sent to the Senate today, according to yesterday's understanding. The delay is due to pressure of business in the Attorney General's office.

While every indication points to Purnell's appointment as Judge of the Eastern District, as yet Senator Pritchard has made no recommendation in the matter. Judge Timberlake said today that he was out of the race, but will remain here until Saturday as a disinterested spectator. He questions the accuracy of The Tribune's correspondent's information as to the contents of Governor Russell's telegram to the President endorsing Mr. Purnell.

The aspirants in the Western District do not concede Purnell's appointment. On the contrary, they express great confidence in their own selection. They see in the President's qualified purpose to appoint a resident of the district, "if a suitable man is presented," the probability of a western appointment. There is no doubt of Senator Pritchard's inclination to recommend Purnell, and the delay in submitting his endorsement is due to a great anxiety to avoid any mistake in the matter. Final action probably will not be taken until next week.

Col. James E. Boyd is a welcome visitor at the White House, and he returns home tonight not in the least disturbed about the delay in his appointment. He has seen the President every day in behalf of friends.

If Mr. Bailey feels any disappointment about the marshalship he does not show it. During his stay in Washington his rooms have served the purpose of Republican headquarters. He made a good impression here and there is much regret among his friends that he did not receive the appointment.

J. E. H.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

The President Respites Four Men Sentenced to be Hanged.

Washington, March 23.—President McKinley this morning granted a respite to four men who were to have been hanged at noon to-day at Santa Fe, N. M. A telegram directing a stay of execution for ten days to enable the President to examine the case was sent to the United States Marshal there. This was the first opportunity of exercising clemency presented to the President since he entered the White House. The condemned men are Francisco Gonzales, Antonio Gonzales, Lauriane Elonid and Particko Valencis, and were convicted of the murder of Francisco Chavez, President Cleveland gave them a respite of two months, which expired to-day. A flood of telegrams for and against a further respite has descended on the White House within the past few days. It is claimed that the case has a political bearing.

Scovel Back From Cuba.

New York, March 23.—Sylvester Scovel, the newspaper correspondent who was imprisoned for thirty-one days in Cuba, arrived this morning on the steamer Segurana from Havana.

Mr. Scovel was in the best of health and stated that a great deal of sympathy had been wasted on him, as he had been treated with great consideration and kindness.

GOLDSBORO ASYLUM.

Dr. Alexander Elected Superintendent—The Negro does not seem to be in it.

Special to The Tribune.

Goldsboro, N. C., March 23.—The new Board of Directors of the colored Insane Asylum met in this city to-day and organized by electing Dr. J. E. Person chairman. The session was quite a long one, and resulted in the election of Dr. Ab. Alexander, of Tyrrell county, as superintendent. Dr. Alexander is a white man, and was a member of the late Legislature. Drs. Williams (colored), of Charlotte, and J. D. Spicer and J. E. Person, of this county, were also put in nomination and received votes on the first and second ballots, but on the third ballot Dr. Alexander carried off the honors.

After the election of Dr. Alexander as superintendent, a resolution was introduced providing that asylum physicians and other officers of the asylum should be colored men. This caused some discussion, and a motion was made to adjourn, which prevailed, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman at some future day.

Joe Pettiford (colored), who has been wanted by the city authorities for some time for larceny, was captured at his mother's home in this city to-day by the sheriff and several policemen, who surrounded the house and lodged him in jail.

J. W. B.

CUBAN FILIBUSTERS ON TRIAL

THE STORY OF THE EXPEDITION OF THE STEAMER WOODALL.

Sailed From Baltimore—Took on Recruits for the Cuban Army off the Coast of Florida.

Baltimore, Md., March 23.—The case against Gen. Carlos Roloff, Cuban Secretary of War, and Dr. Joseph J. Luis, for alleged filibustering, was begun before Judge Morris in United States District Court today. General Roloff failed to appear, but the other defendant and counsel were early in the court-room.

Two indictments are held against the Cubans. One is for conspiracy for the purpose of sending a military expedition against a friendly power. The other charges them with fitting out and sending of such an expedition.

The expedition is alleged to have sailed from Baltimore on the steamer Woodall on July 19, 1895. Samuel Holmes, a steamship broker of New York, was the first witness. He testified that the Woodall was a small boat, but was notified by a "Mr." Smith and Captain Hudson that the latter had purchased the vessel.

James Woodall, of the shipbuilding firm of William E. Woodall & Sons, of this city, stated that he had sold the steamer Woodall to "Mr." Hudson for \$13,000. He identified Captain Hudson as the purchaser.

Captain Hudson was then called. He detailed the negotiations entered into in New York by Roloff, Luis and himself for the purchase of a vessel for filibustering purposes. He and Roloff came to Baltimore and bought the Woodall. After the purchase money had been paid the Captain stated that they took on provisions enough to feed one hundred men for more than a month, notwithstanding his crew consisted of only fifteen men. He sailed from Baltimore July 19, 1895, Roloff being aboard and shipping as one of the crew.

The vessel was hove to off Harbor Key, Florida, and several small boats approached. The Woodall took on board from these vessels 133 men, most of whom were dressed in the uniform of Cuban insurgents. A lot of loose arms were present aboard, including rifles and machetes, as well as 600 pounds of dynamite and a lot of dynamite caps. Four days after leaving the Keys the Woodall landed the party and her cargo on the Santa Clara coast of Cuba.

Captain Hudson detailed the movements of the Woodall subsequent to the successful landing of the expedition. He proceeded to Progresso, Yucatan, and sailed thence for New Orleans, arriving at the latter port on August 4th, 1895. He found instructions awaiting him to turn the vessel over to a Mr. White, who took charge and paid off and discharged the crew.

As was stipulated in the agreement, each sailor was given \$50 extra as "gratification money." Hudson was not paid at New Orleans, and was 133 men, most of whom were dressed in the uniform of Cuban insurgents. A lot of loose arms were present aboard, including rifles and machetes, as well as 600 pounds of dynamite and a lot of dynamite caps. Four days after leaving the Keys the Woodall landed the party and her cargo on the Santa Clara coast of Cuba.

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FORCED TO THE WALL

Failure of One of the Strongest Banks in North Texas.

MERCHANTS OF PARIS GOES UNDER

CAUSED BY THE FAILURE OF MARTIN, WISE & FITZGUGH.

Run Successfully Withstood Monday, But Could Not be Overcome—City National Saved From Disaster by Timely Help.

Paris, Texas, March 23.—At 10 o'clock this morning the Farmers and Merchants Bank, one of the oldest, and thought to be the strongest, financial institutions in North Texas, with a paid-up capital of \$200,000 and a surplus of \$50,000, made an assignment to Judge D. H. Scott. This action was precipitated by the failure of the cotton firm of Martin, Wise & Fitzgugh yesterday.

It was known that the firm owed the bank money, depositors became alarmed, and a run began. All checks presented yesterday were promptly cashed. The bank officials foresaw that if the run was kept up it would be forced to the wall. An appeal to the other local banks for assistance was made, but refused. When the doors opened this morning the run was renewed, and continued until the bank was forced to close. This set people wild, and a rush was made for the City National, which was also a large creditor of Martin, Wise & Fitzgugh. A great crowd gathered in front of the building, and it became necessary for the police to clear the sidewalks. At 11 o'clock Col. George F. Hicks, vice-president of the First National Bank, walked in and laid \$100,000 on the City National's counter, and told the people to come forward and get their money. This was followed by the announcement that the bank would remain open until 6 o'clock to pay depositors. This allayed the fears of some, but many continued to withdraw their money. Apprehensions are felt for banks in neighboring towns, who are involved in the failure of Martin, Wise & Fitzgugh.

BALLOT FOR SENATOR.

First Poll in Kentucky Legislature Without Decisive Result.

Frankfort, Ky., March 23.—The Senate and House balloted separately at noon to-day for United States Senator. The vote in the Senate was: W. C. Hunter (Republican), 15; J. C. S. Blackburn (Silver Democrat), 14; George M. Davis (Gold Democrat), 6; St. John Boyle (Republican), 3; necessary to choice, 15.

The House voted: Hunter, 53; Blackburn, 24; Davis, 6; S. B. Buckner (Gold Democrat), 1; Jas. B. McCreary (Democrat), 1; Boyle, 3; R. T. Tyler (Democrat), 1; W. J. Stone (Democrat), 1; Representative W. A. Baird, who was elected as a gold Democrat, voted for Dr. Hunter. Stout (Gold Democrat), voted for Blackburn.

The Republicans who refused to vote for Hunter to-day issued a statement declaring that he is not the legal nominee and that St. John Boyle is. The Republicans are called on to vote for Boyle at to-morrow's joint session. The statement closed with: "We have not been bought, and are not for sale."

Major P. S. Johnston, chairman of the silver Democratic State Central Committee, was at the State House all morning urging silver Democrats to vote for Governor Bradley for Senator.

It will take 69 votes to elect a Senator at to-morrow's joint session. Hunter got 66 today. There will be 136 votes cast. Only 135 were cast at to-day's separate ballot, as one House Democrat missed his train. There are 138 seats in the Legislature, but one (Democrat) is vacant through death, and illness keeps Senator Ogilvie (Democrat) away. It is said tonight that eleven more Republicans will refuse to vote for Hunter tomorrow. Ex-Senate Senator Ed. Parker, a friend of Governor Bradley, offered to be \$1,000 this afternoon that Bradley will be elected Senator tomorrow.

Contempt Case to be Heard.

Washington, March 23.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Chief Justice Fuller announced that the argument on the habeas corpus branch of the case of Elverson R. Chapman, the recalcitrant sugar trust witness, before the Senate investigating Committee, must proceed tomorrow. The motion for a writ of certiorari to bring up the whole record of the case in the district courts he announced would stand over until the present proceedings were disposed of.

Wreck of a Freight Train.

Springfield, Ohio, March 23.—Twenty-two cars of Big Four freight No. 71 are piled in a mass on the Ohio Southern tracks, which pass the Big Four near Buffalo crossing. The wreck was caused by the breaking of the coupling between two of the cars at one o'clock this morning. The train came together again, and the wreck followed. Four tramps have been found badly injured, and four others are supposed to be buried in the wreck.

Weather Bulletin.

Washington, March 23.—For Virginia—Threatening weather and showers, followed by clearing weather during the day; colder; fair and colder Thursday; westerly winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina—Generally fair during the day; colder; westerly winds.

ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Directors of the Road Elected Mr. Hancock President.

Special to The Tribune.

Kinston, N. C., March 23.—The newly appointed board of directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad held their first meeting here today. The only business transacted was the election of Mr. Robert Hancock, of Newbern, as President, and the passage of a resolution instructing him to make a demand of the present officers and agents for immediate possession of the road. It is reported that F. C. Roberts (Democrat) will be retained as Secretary and Treasurer, and that William Dunn (Democrat), formerly Superintendent for a number of years, will again be appointed to the position.

Mr. W. S. Chadwick, the retiring President, states that he will turn the road over to the new officers as soon as a demand is made by the properly accredited officers, though under protest.

A special from Newbern to The Tribune says that Mr. Hancock took charge of the office of President last night.

THE STRAIN TOO GREAT.

President McKinley Breaking Down Under the Rush of Office Seekers.

Washington, March 23.—President McKinley is showing the effect of the pressure upon him for office.

He gives to each visitor a courteous hearing, but the tax on his vitality is very severe. The office-seekers are at the White House when the doors are opened in the morning, and they remain in evidence until the President is compelled, through sheer fatigue, to seek the seclusion of his private apartments. The warm weather of the past few days has added to his discomfort, and it has been suggested that he spend an occasional day in rest at the seashore or in the country near the city. The President is so conscientious, however, that he insists upon staying at his desk as long as his strength will permit. His friends believe that if he does not take a brief outing he will break down from overwork. They maintain that he has been under a terrible strain since his nomination last June, and that it is not in human nature to continue it indefinitely.

CENTENARY OF WILLIAM I.

GREAT MILITARY DISPLAY IN HONOR OF THE OCCASION.

Prince Bismarck Warmly Congratulated on His Association With the Old Emperor.

Berlin, March 23.—The skies were dull and overcast this morning, though there were occasional intervals of sunshine. The streets were filled at an early hour with people anxious to witness the great historic procession which was the principal out-door feature of the day's programme of the celebration of the centenary of Emperor William I. The procession began forming in the Tiergarten at 9 o'clock, and started at 10:20 A. M. on its march. The route taken was through the Unter den Linden and out of the Brandenburg gate to the Kaiser Wilhelm I. monument, which was unveiled yesterday, where the Emperor with the Empress, Empress Frederick, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the King of Saxony, the King of Wurttemberg, the Grand Duke of Baden and other exalted personages waited for his arrival. As the procession filed past the Royal party the vast crowds which had assembled to witness the review, kept up an incessant round of cheers.

It is estimated that upwards of twenty thousand persons marched in the procession, which was by the most gorgeous description. Many of the historic costumes worn by the paraders were of costly material and ornamentation, and of artistic design.

Prince Bismarck has been the recipient of almost countless telegraphic, written and verbal congratulations in connection with the centenary of Kaiser William I. Last evening a procession of 1,700 men, bearing torches, marched to the park at Friedrichsruhe, and past the cheering the ex-Chancellor and including in a variety of expressions associating his name with that of the old Emperor in connection with the historic events in which they took part together. The Prince was suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia, and was unable to make his appearance outside the castle, but he sent a message of thanks, which was received with cheers. Count Herbert Bismarck, Count Von Rantzau and other members of Prince Bismarck's family, viewed the procession from a balcony.

Hanged for Murder.

Centre City, Minn., March 23.—At 1 o'clock this morning George Kelly was hanged in the county jail for complicity in the murder of Edward Paul and Jacob Hayes. Kelly's neck was broken and he was dead in ten minutes.

Nine months ago, Edward Paul and Jacob Hayes, youths just entering manhood, were shot by one of two men who attempted to hold up Dr. Burnside Fos. Kelly, of St. Paul, who arrived after midnight. The two men were George Kelly and Robert Wilson. Wilson was killed by a pursuing posse of citizens the following day. Kelly was tried in October, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

The Ballad of Ki Guder.

"I shore will be the next minister to Brazil," The Hon. Ki Guder of North Carolina.
We now recall Ki Guder's home
Upon the French Broad River,
Where moonlight shimmers
And moonlight shimmers
On the French Broad River.
Can we forget Ki Guder's home
Upon the French Broad River?
Alas, the French Broad River
Is still of French Broad River.

Our last kept measure with its oar,
The music rose in snatches
From tarheels singing on the shore,
While tending Guder's patches;
The notes wavered on the air
And touched the heart and liver
Of Guder and his party there.
Can we forget Ki Guder's home
Upon the French Broad River?
Alas, the French Broad River
Is still of French Broad River.

Let Guder go to hot Brazil,
To a land shivers
That shines upon his heel
And glimmers there forever;
And though he may hobnob with kings,
And he busts his liver,
At he'll turn his weary wings
Home to the French Broad River.
Can we forget Ki Guder's home
Upon the French Broad River?
Alas, the French Broad River
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FREE-COINAGE CRAZE DYING.

Texas, Kansas and Missouri Returning to Reason.

Leavenworth, Mo., March 22.—After spending two weeks in Missouri, Texas and Kansas, I can say that free silverism is dying out in its southwestern stronghold. The people now talk about the craze dispassionately and with reason. The verdict is that it was the ghost of the greenback which set the farmers wild in 1896. I asked O. D. Austin of the Bates County Record what caused the stampede, he said:
"The farmers were deceived. They thought free coinage would be a continuation of the old coinage acts, when the government bought silver at its market price, coined \$25,000,000 worth of it, and guaranteed every dollar as good as gold. And what have they found out since?" I asked.
"They have found out that the mine owners don't want that. They want it gold so that the mine owners can make the profit on coined silver and not the government. They find the mine owners wish to take their 50-cent silver back to mint, have it coined, and handed back to them worth a dollar like the \$25,000,000 which have been coined. The farmers have found out that this would only enrich the mine owner at the expense of the people, and give the farmer no better money than he had before. The farmers have at last found out that they are 'not in it,' while the mine owner, with free coinage, would treble his wealth."
"The farmers kept saying when Cleveland was buying gold to pay the expenses of the government, 'Why don't he pay silver for gold?' It has now dawned on the farmer that the government bought gold for something worth less than coined silver. It bought gold for paper. The government gave a paper note. If it had bought gold with coined silver, it would have paid fifty cents worth of silver and fifty cents of guarantee by the government. It has dangled on the farmer that the \$25,000,000 silver dollars coined by the government, and which the farmers are using, have not been demonetized at all. The people's money is all right. It is the silver in the ground was demonetized, and they say: 'That don't hurt us farmers, we don't own any of it, and that won't hurt the mine owner either, if he will let it alone.'"
"Then," continued Mr. Austin, "when Bryan kept saying in all his speeches that gold has appreciated, that it had gone up and our gold dollar was worth 90 cents, the farmer said: 'What are we selling our wheat and cotton for? Why, we are selling our products for this demonetized gold, where a dollar is worth 20 cents. We are getting twice as much value for our corn and pork as we will get if we have free coinage and drop the price of gold.' They now see that Bryan was lying to them. Bryan said the 'gold bug' bankers are cornering gold, and how the farmers see the banks full of gold and it is as free all over Texas and Missouri as silver or paper."

The free silver craze has petered out.
"Yes, gone. It will never be a campaign issue again. Intelligent farmers are ashamed of it." ELI PERKINS.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Shall the United States be Represented by Gen. Harrison and Mr. Cleveland.

Washington, March 22.—There is a good deal of talk here about the representation of this country at the "Queen's Jubilee" during the approaching summer. It is desired by some people that the United States shall make a gorgeous display among the foreign powers in London, and that on occasion if there be no general disturbance of the peace of Europe, before summer, sovereigns and princes and grandees of all kinds will flock to the capital of the United Kingdom to render honor to her Britannic majesty, upon the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne. Behind the throne will be representatives from Asia and Africa and parts of America; many nations will send their special plenipotentiaries to grace the festive celebration.

The question has arisen, how shall the government of the United States be represented in the procession? Some people think that Ambassador Hay alone would not fill the bill, and would not be able to himself to render due homage to the queen. They desire that a special and illustrious embassy shall be sent to London from this country.
It has been suggested that, as there are two living Americans who have filled the office of President of the United States, these are the men who would constitute such an embassy as would surely be welcomed in England. It is said that if Gen. Benjamin Harrison and the Hon. Grover Cleveland were commissioned for the service, if they were sent across the ocean to make a suitable appropriation for their use; if they were made the bearers of such a gift to royalty as would be worthy of its acceptance; if Congress were to adopt a memorial befitting the occasion, the powers of the world ought to be immeasurably advanced.

There are differences of opinion on the subject. Not a few people believe that this government will be well enough represented at the royal festivities by the American ambassador to England; and that the country will be all the better satisfied if the opinion of these people shall prevail over that of the men and that of the women, who favor the idea of sending the Hon. Grover Cleveland and Gen. Benjamin Harrison.

resented at the royal festivities by the American ambassador to England; and that the country will be all the better satisfied if the opinion of these people shall prevail over that of the men and that of the women, who favor the idea of sending the Hon. Grover Cleveland and Gen. Benjamin Harrison.

IT RAINED OYSTER SOUP?

Queer Yarn of an Engineer and How He Saved His Train.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.
He was more than an ordinary accomplished liar for an amateur, and they all knew it when they asked him for a story.
"I can tell you how I once ran an engine and saved a train load of people with an oyster stew if you want to know, but I don't think of anything more exciting than that," he said, apologetically. "That's good enough," they declared. "Give us that."
"All right, then; here goes," he said, as he settled back in his chair. "I was once engineer on a road that ran for a long distance through the forests of northern Wisconsin, and we were frequently bothered by forest fires. They were particularly bad at the time I speak of. One day I had run through one big blaze, only to find that there was a bigger one ahead. The worst of it was we were low on water, and there was no chance to fill the tank without dashing through the flames ahead of us. I sent the fireman out to see if we had enough to make the run, but he came back and told me the boiler was almost dry.
"I was puzzled for awhile. It was death to all of us I knew to stay here, but how to get out was the question. Suddenly a happy thought struck me. There was a milk car just behind the first baggage, and I made for it. 'How much milk have you got?' I says to the fellow in charge. 'About forty cans, I guess,' he answered. 'Why do you ask?' 'Never mind,' says I. 'What's that in those cans in the corner?' 'Oysters,' he answered. 'But why do you want to know?' 'Never you mind,' I told him, and then I ordered the other train hands who had come up to see why we had stopped to tote that milk and those oysters up to the engine. They did it in spite of the kicking of the milkman, and when they had brought them up I ordered them all chucked into the tank. The conductor came up, too, and declared it was a funny notion to be making oysters stew in an engine boiler. When we were in danger of being burned alive, but I soon convinced him that it was necessary if we did not want to stay there and roast.
"Well, we finally dumped in all the milk and all the oysters and started ahead. You ought to have smelled the steam that came back into that engine cab. It would have made you think of an old-time church festival. Whew! how that soup did smell. It made the engine jump, though, and that was all we wanted. We got up a great head of steam in no time, and the way we plunged through that next fire belt was a caution. As we pulled up at the station just beyond the open end of the station, the engine opened up and began to whistle. A great cloud of oyster soup or vapor shot into the sky, of course, and didn't come down till we were far out of sight. Then it settled like a thick fog, oysters, soup and all. Everybody noticed it, of course, and there was a country scientist in the town who was sure it was the greatest phenomenon of the age. It was raining oyster soup up there he was sure, and the next issue of the weekly papers were full of it—not the soup, but the news of it. After the residents up that way had all swallowed it—not the soup, but the story—we told them about it, and that was the silliest looking scientist I ever saw."

OUR SUPERIOR RAILWAYS.

German Commissioners Compare to the Favor of America.

Americans are proud of the convenience, speed and cheap rates of their railroads, and they have reason to be. This is admitted in the report of our system of traveling made by the German imperial commissioners, who have looked over our railroads. Insular and continental Europe alike use the compartment cars, and to this stage-coach system is due a large part of the inconvenience, and even danger, of European travel. The latest murder in the railway carriage is still discussed in the daily newspapers, but there is no evidence that the outcry will result in change.
If the European trains made American time, the carriages would rock and roll like a ship in a heavy sea. As it is, they are not nearly so easy and even riding as the American trains.
Sleeping car rates in the United States at \$1.50 and \$2 are considered high by some people here, but in Europe a single bed, with fewer conveniences, costs \$2.15. The European baggage system is simply infernal. There is no through checking, and the passenger is supposed to look after his own baggage at every point of transfer. Our accidental insurance arrangements in the stations, free time tables, bureau of information and methods of selling newspapers, fruits, candies and food are commended by the German commissioners.

There is one thing in the world worse than the light furnished by the New York elevated railroad light, and that is the light in European trains.
The lack of speed in the Continental, and especially the German, locomotives, is due, first, to the inferior make, and second, to the fact that the engines are used until used up. The American idea of getting the best and highest out of the locomotives and then setting them aside for new ones containing the latest devices, is wastefulness in the eyes of the thrifty Germans.
The slow of American locomotives is not pushed as it might be in foreign lands. A Chemnitz firm has sold 11 locomotives to Java, and is building branch shops in Russia.
From New York to Chicago, 560 miles, is a twenty-hour journey. From Leipzig to Rome, 945 miles, it takes thirty-five hours. Any number of similar comparisons can be made, all of them in favor of American railroads.

SHORTHAND CONFIDENCES.

Two Stenographers Exchange Stories as to the Blunders They Have Made.

Chicago Dispatch.
They were both old-time stenographers, employed somewhere by the week, but the consciousness of being able, at will, to produce pages of hen's tracks which only they could decipher—and sometimes even they failed to do so—invested them with a feeling of intense superiority to the rest of mankind.
But this normal feeling was for the moment usurped by one of humility, as they sat on the sofa, the light turned gently down, and the soft radiance of

the flickering jet in the street alone illuminating the apartment. It was an hour for confession and he paved the way by saying:
"The first job I ever struck I lost through carelessness. My employer dictated a letter to a client asking him to meet him at a hotel called the Seven Ravens. I wrote it out the Seven Elephants."

"A wholesale chemist was my first employer," he murmured. "He used to keep a diary. One day he dictated to me the faithful words: 'Bought a carload of sulphuric acid. Quite a good day's business.'"
"How did you transcribe it?" he inquired eagerly, for he had registered a vow in his inmost soul that he would never transcribe a perfect idiot.

"I didn't get it quite right. 'Bought a carload of sulphuric acid. Good God! It's poisonous.'"
He moved a little way from her, but remembered his own early struggles and edged back again.

"Dearest," he whispered, "do you remember the convention which nominated Garfield?"
She thought he was trying to find out how old she was, but curiosity got the better of discretion, and she confessed to a dim memory of that occasion.

"I was hired then to report the speeches. A New Yorker got up and said the dissensions among their opponents were very timely, for they bid fair to create a break in the ranks of the Democratic party."
"Oh, I remember the fair girl, with a sudden accession of interest, 'how did you get it?'"
His head fell on his breast.
"I cannot. I dare not tell you."

Rising, she turned the lamp down still lower. "This man said the dissensions among their opponents bid fair to create a break in the ranks of the Democratic party?"
"He did! And I transcribed it 'panta of the Democratic party,' and what is more, it was printed in the papers that way the very next morning."

POETRY AS IS POETRY.

Only Kind Which Wins Its Way These Times.

From the Washington Star.
Do you all know what an "ad-smith" is?
No?
Then let it be said that an "ad-smith" is a word of recent construction and adoption, and it means a man who writes advertisements (ads) as they should be written, and not in the old style of saying much and meaning nothing.

This story has to deal with a rising young "ad-smith" of this town of Washington, who, like other men of tropical souls, is a fervid tongue, had permitted his tongue to get his soul all tangled up in the golden meshes of a pretty girl's smiles, and that was the end of him.
In pursuance of the usual custom made and provided for in such emergencies, he went to see the girl's father about it, a sensible old gentleman who knows the value of advertising and also the value of the right kind of a son-in-law.
"Yes, yes," the father said in response to the young man's opening address. "I know all about the fold-de-rol part. What I want to know about is business, and can you support my daughter? What can you do?"

"I write poetry, sir," responded the emotional applicant, with confidence.
The father fairly gasped.
"Write poetry?" he nearly shrieked. "Write poetry? What in the thunder can you do at that to support a family, I'd like to know?"

"The young man straightened up so suddenly that the old man jumped out of the way."
"Sir," said the applicant, with the dignity of four kings, "I don't write the kind of poetry you are thinking about. I write poetry advertisements for soap and patent medicine and bicycles, and the kind that pays. See?"
"Oh, oh," spluttered the father. "Really, I don't understand, my dear fellow. I didn't understand at all. I assure you. Take her, my boy, take her, and joy go with you."

WORTH TELLING AGAIN.

Here is an Old Story That Points a Memorable Moral.

From the Weekly Telegraph.
The Rothschilds once held a large quantity of cotton in New Orleans, which they instructed the city to sell when cotton should reach a certain price. The agent, believing that the price of cotton would go beyond the figure named by his employers, held on until he was able to sell it at a price which netted \$40,000 more than he would have got for it if he had obeyed his orders from London.
He joyfully informed his employers of his success, supposing that they would share his satisfaction and the price of cotton. He imagined his surprise and chagrin when he received a reply saying in substance: "The \$40,000 you made by disobeying our instructions is not ours. It is yours. Take it. Mr. —, your successor, starts for New Orleans today."

Horrors of Over-Science.

There is a gloom in the camp of our prohibition friends, says the New York Press. There is a cloud settling slowly over brave old Kentucky. The cause of these twin phenomena is one. Artificially high prices for whisky and the strongest quality can be made from the new illuminant, acetylene, at the ridiculous cost of six cents a gallon. This puts the greatest enemy of the race within easy reach of the down-trodden masses as well as the haughty, bibulous plutocrat and knave of the future of Kentuckian industry and glory sky-high, unless preventive legislation can be had against the villainous Acetylene Trust.

Matter for grave concern, in many ways, is this, but there is another point, brought out by Prof. Pellevé, of Columbia college, in his recent lectures, a point of even major importance. The presence of alcohol in bread made with yeast ought to cause a crusade against the vending of such a veiled iniquity, for mice, rats, and other eating thereof by innocent youth sow insidious seeds of an appetite for wine which is a "mocker" and for strong drink "which is raging." For years we have been told about alum in bread. Even the sweet, serene Tennyson, in "Maud," has these lines:
Chalk and alum and plaster are sold
To the poor for bread,
And the spirit of murder works in the
very means of life.

On the top of all this, to learn that atoms, molecules or globules of alcohol are concealed in yeast and can sneak into the system under cover of bread and butter adds a new horror to existence for the sober majority. Where is all this going to stop? Is nothing safe from the errors of Pinkie and Science? Apparently naught. For Prof. Pellevé pellucidly proves that even kumyss, believed to be the un-

adulterated milk of respectable Cossack mares, contains enough alcohol per pint to tickle the seasoned palate of a New England deacon.
"This is the prospect of teetotalism and the brotherhood of man darkens all around. If we drink real whiskey knowingly we must pay more for it than for acetylenic alcohol. If we take to that, we commit a commercial tort on a noble, sovereign State. If we do neither, we still run the risk of absorbing surreptitiously unknown amounts of alcohol in other ailments, and if on principle we refrain from eating, we die, and then, maybe, are no better off than before."

Foreign Notes That are of Real Interest.

Roman butchers are having a holiday, they having struck as a protest against the too great consumption of horse flesh in the Eternal City.

To show the advance in methods of locomotion during her reign, it is suggested that Queen Victoria should go in a state motor carriage to St. Paul, escorted by guards on bicycles.

Official reports show that while the number of men in the British army in 1895 was 200,581, the admissions into hospitals were 199,312, or over 99 per cent. More than three-quarters of the cases were of sexual diseases.

A new fluorescent material, much superior to all those hitherto used, has been discovered by Dr. Van Melckebeke of Antwerp. It is composed of oxyfluoride of uranium and ammonium. By his process 125 grains of crystal can be made for 87 cents.

A Belgian gourmand of Mons has bequeathed \$5,000 to five friends for an annual dinner which they must attend dressed in mourning, entering the room with a flag to the music of an accordion, the bill of fare to contain his favorite dishes and wines.

Isabelle, notorious under the Second Empire as the flower girl of the Paris Jockey Club, is now an old woman earning a precarious living by selling flowers in the streets. She was turned out by the Jockey Club on her mother's appealing to charity because she would not support her.

An elaborate catalogue of the rich collections at Chantilly which the Duc d'Aumale presented to the Institute of France is being prepared under the Duke's direction by a number of specialists, among them MM. Leopold Delisle, Germain Basset and Henri Bousquet. The Duc d'Aumale himself is writing a history of Chantilly and its various owners, as an introduction.
In "The Struggle for Supremacy in Germany, 1859-1866," a book about to be published, Dr. Heinrich Friedjung, the author, gives information given to him by Prince Bismarck with regard to the latter's proposals to Austria in 1866, before the outbreak of war, for a partition of Germany between Austria and Prussia. The proposal involved the political subordination of the Bavarian crown to Austria. Bismarck proposed that Prussia and Austria should make a united attack upon France, with a view to the cession of Alsace. Austria could take Strasbourg, Prussia, Mainz, and Napoleon, with his army demoralized by the Mexican expedition, could have done nothing.

Vibrations.

There are other and nobler vibrations in the ether than those of Harlan, Harrison and Hesing. Professor Getsinger, "who has made a special study of 'Vibrations, the Cause of All Phenomena in Nature,' is lecturing there, and the town vibrates with curiosity and emotion. No wonder. Professor Getsinger has searched deeply and found much. 'I have been studying vibrations,' he says, 'as related to the creative energy for seven years. It is an unbroken study and shrouded in mystery. My subjects cover the entire realm of speculative philosophy and science, with fourteen basic branches, through all of which can be traced vibrations as the underlying cause.' It will be seen that he is a sort of department store of the sciences, and therefore liable to be suppressed by the Illinois Legislature at any moment. He has discovered that 'spiritual sensations begin with ether vibrations, 2,000,000 to the second,' and he has harmonized 'the spiritual philosophies of Emerson, Buddha, Confucius, and the Moslem account of creation with the facts of modern science.' This will be great news for an eminent Cook county statesman, the Hon. Bath House John, who is a fervent admirer of Confucius, and yet has a scientific mind. Professor Getsinger summarizes his lectures and vibrations as follows:
'What is vibration; the atom; cosmos; evolution of the sun; evolution of worlds; the causes of light, heat, and seasons; a new biology, the grouping of species; the soul world; the music of the sphere; evolution of the constellations; the grand solar man; and astrology. All of these are founded on ether vibrations.'
The Hon. Hinky Dink has at last found somebody who can tell him about the cosmos and astrology. At the close of his lecture Professor Getsinger exhibited some bottled soundwaves. The Chicago folks would be very glad if he would bottle some of Harlan, Harrison, and Hesing's sound waves.—New York Sun.

Talk That Was Not Cheap.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.
A Rochester manufacturer dropped into a long-distance telephone station yesterday afternoon and told the young woman in charge that he wished to talk to New York. Thereupon he was promptly connected and at once proceeded to talk. He talked quite a little while. Then he had an afterthought and talked again. Then the man in New York thought of something and the Rochester man talked some more. Outside the booth two men were pacing the floor, one of whom wished to have his canal boat lying in the slips at Buffalo painted, and the other was anxious to reach the head of the great salt industry of Syracuse. They paced with more or less patience while the Rochester man talked. At last the door opened and the talker emerged.
"How much do I owe?" he asked of the girl in charge.
"Are you aware," she said, "that you have been in the booth for some time?"
"Oh, yes," he said. "I suppose your regular charge for New York is three dollars and a half?"
"Yes," she said in a business-like way, "three dollars and fifty cents for five minutes. Your bill is twenty-five dollars and ninety cents."

"I Told You So!"

The saddest words of tongue or pen. To come right down to cases. Are neither "I guess I'll play these," Nor "Think I've got four aces."

"It might have been" once had the call.
And "Too late!"—"Goodbye!"—"No!"—"But those that weep through every age Are these, 'I told you so!'"

THE Commercial and Farmers Bank, RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

CAPITAL STOCK	\$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND	16,000.00
NET UNDIVIDED PROFITS	8,708.47
DEPOSITS	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

OFFICERS: J. J. Thomas, Pres. J. A. Thompson, Vice Pres. B. S. Jermon, Cashier. H. W. Jackson, Asst. Cashier.
DIRECTORS: J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, G. W. Watts, J. B. Hill, H. B. Battle, B. N. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred. Phillips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Jas. W. Scott, R. B. Raney, J. E. Shepherd.

The National Bank of Raleigh, RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In, \$225,000.
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 80,000.

Officers: Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President, F. H. Briggs, Cashier.
Directors: Chas. H. Belvin, Thos. H. Crowder, Chas. E. Johnson, Julius Lewis, F. O. Moring, W. R. Tucker.

Depositors' Security and Protection.—(Section 551, from United States Banking Laws.) "The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equably and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares."

HARRIS' LITHIA CARBONATED.

We guarantee that one glass of Harris' Lithia Carbonated Water Will relieve any case of indigestion in one minute's time, or money refunded; or if taken after each meal will cure any case of indigestion.

Read what the noted Dr. Davega, of Chester, S. C., has to say for it:
"Mr. J. T. HARRIS—Dear Sir: For the past eight months I have been using Harris' Lithia Water with most excellent results, where I have been able to get my patients to drink a sufficient quantity daily. The Carbonated has no equal in gastric disturbances. In old chronic dyspepsias if you will wash the stomach with salt and water, and half an hour later have your patient drink the Carbonated Lithia, you will make many friends and improve many stomachs. It is an excellent table water. It is an excellent laxative, and is a sure cure for flatulent dyspepsia."
S. M. DAVEGA, M. D.

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Grocers and Wholesale Agents for Harthorn Saratoga Water.

Trade Supplied.



THEY ARE THE BEST AND MADE AT HOME.

Use no other.

ECLIPSE Ammoniated Guano.

STERLING High Grade Acid Phosphate.

Made at Caraleigh.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works

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We buy or loan money on Old Clothing. Watches, Pistols, Guns, Musical Instruments. Suits cleaned, 75c; cleaned and dyed \$1.50.

East Hargett Street, below Central Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.
Money to Loan on Eight Years Time, secured by Mortgage on Real Estate. Monthly payment, savings investment stock for sale; also FULL PAID COUPON STOCK, with semi-annual cash dividends. Loans made promptly in any part of the State. Agents wanted. Address, Mechanics and Investors Union, 22 Pullen Building, Raleigh, N. C.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

BY

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:

Tribune Building, 123 Fayetteville Street.

TELEPHONE No. 265.

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Six Months.....3.50
Three Months.....1.50
One Month......50

WEEKLY EDITION, \$1.00 A YEAR.

Invariably Payable in Advance.

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Washington headquarters, Tribune Bureau, corner Sixth and E Streets. THE TRIBUNE is on sale at Metropolitan Hotel news stand.



The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1897.

A FIFTY-CENT OFFER.

There are many funny things in a newspaper man's daily vocation. It would be ungenerous to refer to them and expose the idiosyncrasies of some people, and among them are people who think they own the earth, and the newspaper man is the smallest worm on the face of it, and here is one who writes: "Stop my paper when the time for which I have paid expires. You have it on the 'tab' March 10th—that is wrong; but it's about out now. If you will let up on the Governor and 'git' right on the lease, which, in my judgment, you are not, I wouldn't mind renewing."

Such a tempting offer as this is almost irresistible. Shakespeare says that "every man has his price." We never prided ourselves being a way-up, high-priced man, but always contented ourselves with a modicum of "boodle," upon the principle that "small favors were thankfully received, and large ones in proportion," but we have at last lived long enough to receive an offer to change the policy of the paper we have the honor of editing and "flop" from a decided, avowed, and almost sworn to principle, for—what? A fifty-cent subscription.

We love our subscribers, and every one that is added to our numerous and fast-growing list, we bend just one other effort to please and instruct, and it almost breaks our heart to lose a subscriber "for cause," and our friend who offers such an inducement to change The Tribune "up-side-down," has lacerated our heart to such a degree that only time can heal.

He has put us in one of those tender positions that it is excruciating to extricate oneself from, but after a sleepless night and many hours "floor-walking," struggling with the "evil genius," sorely tempting us to accept this delicately put offer to change cherished principles for a fifty-cent subscription, we have, in a moment of desperation, decided to decline the offer.

We are sorry, very sorry, to part company with our friend, who, it would seem, really likes The Tribune, but loves the Governor more.

We admire his loyalty to his idol, but we are sorry, that after having read The Tribune, he could find it in his heart to think we would, could or should sell out for fifty cents.

THANKS, FRIENDS, THANKS.

The Tribune has been heartily congratulated upon the spirit exhibited in its representation at the Carnival Monday night.

The three prominent features were to show The Tribune's stalwart Republicanism—at least that part of the Republican platform that represented the sound money principle of the party; its loyalty to the old Union by its presentation of the American flag and the band playing "Hail Columbia," and its display of the "stars and bars," while the band played "Dixie."

The display was sprung upon the audience. It was not on the program, and was of our own conception and executed at The Tribune's own expense.

Why did we do it? Because the opportunity offered to show to the people North and South a fraternal feeling. To show that the seed that Geo. W. Grady sowed in his great Boston speech had taken root in the hearts of men born in the North, and in one of whom, who served years in the Union Army, and in an object lesson like this to show what he (Grady) had done, and to prove to the people of the South, though Northern born, we loved the South even as they love it, and we stretched out our arm to clasp the hands of our American brothers, knowing no North, no South. It was to show a spirit of reconciliation made perfect by long suffering.

If The Tribune can help to bring these people in closer touch; into a

better relationship; better understanding, it will have accomplished an achievement that will not only make our own hearts glad, but will gladden the hearts of thousands of men and women to the manner born.

We have been congratulated upon many things we have said in The Tribune since its advent, but in nothing has our heart been made so glad as the warm congratulations over the little affair on Monday night.

The people, without warning or even thought, caught the spirit of the intent, and yielded enthusiastically in response to it. A thousand thanks.

WHAT THE GOVERNOR WIRED?

In yesterday morning's paper in the Washington correspondence the following appeared:

"The President received a wire today urging the appointment of Mr. Purnell as Judge of the Eastern district. The Governor says Mr. Purnell stands at the head of the bar, and excepting Col. J. E. Boyd, is the best qualified man whose name has been mentioned in connection with the judgeship, and so it goes."

In justice to the Eastern North Carolina candidate, the exact language of his telegram is given. In response to a telegram to Mr. C. T. Bailey, of this city, asking an endorsement of Mr. Purnell's qualifications, the following telegram was forwarded:

Washington, D. C., March 22, 1897.

To C. T. Bailey:

Ask Governor to wire endorsement of my qualifications; will be Purnell or Price.

THOS. R. PURNELL.

"Hon. Thos. R. Purnell, Washington, D.C.: 'Say to the President that I assert that you are well qualified for the judgeship and in habits and learning and capacity, the superior of any of the NON-RESIDENT candidates, except Boyd.'"

HE BOYCOTTS OTHER PAPERS.

It would seem from the following extract from Col. Olds' letter to the Charlotte Observer, that The Tribune is not the only paper the Czar of North Carolina boycotts. Here is what the Colonel says:

"Governor Russell has done two heretofore unknown and also literally indefensible things within the past ten days. He gave what was really public information as to the directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina and the North Carolina Railroads to one paper and to one alone. The other newspaper men used proper and due diligence in seeking this news, but were ignored. Even the Governor's henchmen cannot apologize for this. One of them admitted that it was wrong and that it would get the press of the State down on the Governor. Probably the Governor now, who has tried to ostracize the majority of his own party and the Attorney General, proposes to try the same game on the press of the State. If he can stand it, the press can, as he will discover. The newspapers of the State have always been used to fair dealing as to public news and they will be prompt and hearty in their condemnation of unfairness."

New Jersey's newspaper men will be well represented in the party which is to visit Raleigh next week. Sixty of the leaders will arrive Friday at 5 p. m., and will remain until 11:35 the next day. T. J. Anderson, general passenger agent of the Seaboard Air Line, and Frank A. Heywood, editor of the Southern Progress, of Philadelphia, deserve thanks for organizing the party, for at the times when things look blue and industrial development looks afar off, both men hold serenely to the faith that this is God's own country, and then come out with some stirring, but practical appeal to the conscience, intelligence and pocket books of the North in our behalf. In some senses a visit of a party of editors is a great heroic and stirs the blood like the roll of drums or the sounds of trumpets. But, unlike most heroics, an appeal to a newspaper editor appeals to the understanding of many thousand people, and Raleigh can never make a more telling hit with a quarter of a million Jerseyites or present an invocation to Northern capital more powerful than by giving the "glad hand" to our visitors of next week. Who can doubt, but a proper presentation of our advantages and resources to the New Jersey newspaper men will produce practical results. Certainly they must have some influence in their own country.

Leave Southern Pines, S. A. L. Friday, April 2, 3 p. m. Arrive Raleigh, S. A. L. station 5 p. m. The party will stop at the Yarbrough House. The Chamber of Commerce will receive the party.

Leave Raleigh, S. A. L. Saturday, April 3, 11:35 a. m.; dinner at Henderson 1 p. m.

Still the impression grows that there is a notable scarcity of gentlemen competent to fill places upon the boards having charge of the various interests of the State. The impression is strengthened by the appointment of Mr. J. C. L. Harris on the State Board of Agriculture yesterday, in view of the fact that he had previously been appointed on three or four other boards. It seems that Mr. J. L. Ramsey, who was a member of the board, did not relish the idea of having to choose between two minority Populists, as they are called, who were candidates for Commissioner of Agriculture, so he resigned, and there being no other person in the range of the Governor's acquaintance available for the place, Mr. Harris was appointed. Of course no one will be so cruel as to say that the matter of per diem in connection with the meetings of the boards had anything to do with the appointment of Mr. Harris on so many of them; neither will any one be kind enough to insinuate that Mr. Ramsey resigned in order to get the place of Secretary of the board. Oh no!

HIS REPUBLICANISM IS NIT.

The Tribune has made the charge that Governor Russell was not a loyal Republican.

We are going to prove it.

The State Board of Agriculture met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and adjourned without taking any official action.

The object of adjournment was to caucus upon appointments and to ascertain the Governor's wishes.

Accordingly, there was a caucus, and the result of that caucus was the selection of the following gentlemen for the several offices at the disposal of the Board:

J. M. Mewborn, Populist, Commissioner of Agriculture.

J. L. Ramsey, Populist and editor of The Progressive Farmer, Secretary of the Board.

Jim Young (colored), Chief Fertilizer Inspector.

Jesse L. Kelly, Populist, Wake Forest, Assistant Fertilizer Inspector.

Of course this was by order of the Governor. Well, let's see who these gentlemen are.

Mr. Ramsey is the editor of The Progressive Farmer, and as such has fought the Republican party with all the venom and vigor in his power. He is a Populist with Democratic proclivities. He was a member of the Board, and, with the promise of the Secretaryship at \$1,500 a year, resigned. Governor Russell, realizing that he had showed his hand and had voluntarily worked and wormed himself out of the Republican party, must have an organ, and, having none in the Republican party, hatched on to Ramsey, and of course could not even interest that gentleman except by putting him in a \$1,500 position.

Great God, what a travesty upon the loyalty of Republicanism! Bear in mind that he turned down a Republican who worked and voted for him and the Republican ticket for Ramsey, who has never done anything else but damn Republicans and the Republican party.

So much for Ramsey at this time. J. M. Mewborn is a Populist; his opponent for Commissioner of Agriculture was Dr. Parker, Populist. Mewborn was with the Governor against the North Carolina Railroad lease; Parker was, if not in favor of the lease, non-committal; hence the latter had no show in the contest.

Jesse L. Kelly, Populist, is a brother-in-law of S. Otho Wilson, a bosom friend of the Governor and also a Populist.

Jim Young is a reputed colored Republican, but if he was a white man, would be a Populist. His Republicanism is not the kind that benefits his race. He is only in it for what he can get out of it. He is more unpopular with his own people than he is with Democrats, and that is saying quite enough.

Now here is a spectacle for Republicans of the State to contemplate. Not satisfied with selecting the bitterest Democrats in the State for his immediate legal advisers, he turns down Republicans for Populists.

Heavens! Was there ever such an anomaly in politics?

A man, by the skin of his teeth—by a mere fraction—secures the nomination for Governor, and that, too, in a very questionable manner, to say the least, to set up a little miniature throne of his own, and ignore, turn down, alienate Republicans from himself and abandon every known precedent in politics, is a freak that has no parallel in political history.

All these men, except Mewborn, are from Wake county. Even the State of North Carolina was ignored. But what does he care? He has time and again asserted that he was Governor, and he would do as he damned pleased, and that is just what he is doing to the extent of his power. But it may please the Republicans to do that some time in the future that may remind the Governor that there are not only Republicans in the State of North Carolina, but that four years are not forever.

The Governor is now safe in having these organs to support him: The News and Observer, The Progressive Farmer, and Jim Young's paper. He has bought the latter, too, by office, a la Hyatt, and as to the News and Observer, his bargain with that paper will develop later on.

When the insane asylum bill was pending in the Senate, it was opposed by Senator Person upon the ground that there was no provision in it for the recognition of the colored people in the management of the asylum for the colored insane at Goldsboro. He succeeded in delaying action on the bill and came very near defeating it on second reading. On third reading he withdrew his objections, saying in effect, if not in express terms, that he had an understanding with the Governor to the effect that colored men would receive recognition. The point that Senator Person and other leading colored men were contending for was that a colored physician should be elected superintendent. They claimed that they had a man who was competent to fill the position. According to our special from Goldsboro, it appears that the negro is not in it at all and is not likely to be.

THE GREAT AWAKENING.

The Converted South is Pressing Into Protectionist Amen Corner.

From the Jacksonville Citizen (Dem.).

The orange growers of Florida desire protection for their fruits. The tobacco growers of this state have already asked a very high protective duty for their product. It is certain, then, that the "tariff for revenue only" will not be accepted without protest in this state when others are ready to reap benefits from the system. The chairman of the American Cotton Growers' association says:

"Let us hear no more of free raw material because it is produced by the common laborer. Let us hear no more of free iron and free coal because they are the products of the south, and so peculiarly advantageous in their location to each other and to that other great raw material, cotton, as to be the great loadstone now attracting capital and commanding its investment in the location most favorable to the manufacture of this material."

The position of the cotton grower may be considered doubtful, then, for even the Richmond Dispatch declares:

"Well, it does look a little inconsistent, from a political point of view, for cotton planters to be asking for protection. But since pretty much everything else is to be protected, and free Egyptian long-staple cotton would put the Sea Island cotton raisers at the mercy of the New England cotton manufacturers, it would be inconsistent with common sense for the Sea Island planters not to try to protect themselves."

Now about the sugar planter? His organ in Louisiana says:

"Suitable protection on sugar for ten years will, in all probability, enable us to produce our own supplies of sugar, and save that large outlay of cash annually given to foreigners for that purpose."

How do the timber interests feel? Says a prominent Democratic journal of Mississippi:

"The discovery that for every dollar's worth of trade our lumber manufacturers have gained abroad they have lost three dollars' worth at home is a stubborn, conclusive fact that Wilsonism is not the thing for Mississippi's lumber interests."

The Canton Times speaks boldly:

"It is plainly evident to the intelligent and watchful observer of passing events that the time is not far distant when the material interest of the south will in all probability work a revolution in sentiment on the tariff question. Protection is now sought from Egyptian long-staple imported into this country, and rightly so. The sugar interest and various other interests will seek protection. The laboring people will want it from the pauper element north. The recent election was carried by the laboring people of the north, not by being bought up or intimidated by employers, but from a sensible and well-defined idea of protection. The political complexion of the south cannot long remain as it is now; negro domination and force bills are things of the past. We are in a state of transition, both financially and politically."

This last is a voice from the very heart of Mississippi; from a section that has no coal or iron or manufacturing interest to inculcate change—where heretofore to doubt a Democratic doctrine was to sin grievously, perhaps irredeemably. Alabama began to doubt long ago. North Carolina will ask for protection. Georgia is becoming a manufacturing state. What will the outcome be?

Call an Extra Session.

It was charged by the anti-66-year lease of the North Carolina railroad that the Southern Railway company was afraid for the courts to pass upon their title in the case, but as soon as the legislature adjourned the Southern through its second vice president, Col. A. B. Andrews, filed a bill against the governor, attorney general and the directors to bring the case into court before United States Judge Simonton at Greensboro on April 6, and as soon as the papers were served on Gov. Russell he called together the state officers and dismissed all the old directors and filled their places with a new set of men and notified Judge Simonton that any action against the directors or any consent by said proxy or either of said directors to an order in either cause will be unauthorized, collusive and fraudulent. What is to be the result of this injunction suit against the state authorities we cannot predict. One thing, however, we are clearly of the opinion that the unruly members of the late House of Representatives should have passed the North Carolina railroad lease, and have let the question be settled for the next thirty-six years. It would cost the state far less for the governor to call the legislature to meet in extra session and settle it now than to wait for the Southern Railway company to wait for the Southern Railway company to wait for the legislature to settle it in '99. The Southern Railway company went two-thirds of the way, and the governor and the legislature should have gone one-third of the way, to stop litigation, and let the state travel on the road to prosperity.—Murphy Bulletin.

THE FLOOD STRICKEN

Merchants of St. Louis Raise a Relief Fund.

ARKANSAS APPEALS FOR ASSISTANCE

DANGER POINT HAS BEEN REACHED AND PASSED AT HELENA.

Sluggish Streams Transformed into Raging Torrents—The Flood Stationary at Memphis—Startling Statement of a Pilot.

St. Louis, March 23.—Acting upon an appeal from Governor Jones, of Arkansas, for assistance, the Merchants Exchange of this city today subscribed \$2,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers. This money and future donations will be handed over to the Memphis Relief Committee. Statements from Mayor W. L. Clapp and Chief of Police E. R. Moseley, of Memphis, were received by the Exchange.

The Mayor says that nearly all the refugees come from Arkansas. The chief says that Memphis has two funds to draw upon—balances left from the yellow fever fund and the cash donated for the Johnstown, Pa., flood sufferers, neither of them being exhausted. The following from the Mayor of Helena, Arkansas, was also read:

"Helena, March 23.—The danger point has been reached and passed. We are in such shape now that we can build our levee up as fast as the river can rise. No matter how high it goes we can keep above it. I therefore wish to allay the alarm that has been spreading abroad regarding the situation here."

Appeals for aid were also received from Crittenden and Mississippi counties, Arkansas.

Dispatches from many points in the flooded section show but slightly varied conditions from those of yesterday.

Slight rises are reported at New Madrid, Mo., Columbus and Paducah, Ky., Cairo and Metropolis, Ill.

The greatest increase was at Paducah. That town is now an island and is only reached by one railroad, the Illinois Central.

At noon to-day the gauge at Memphis read exactly 38 feet and stationary, but rises at points above and below there show that the steady gauge was caused by levee breaks at Hopefield, and St. Francis, in Arkansas. South of Helena to Chicago, there is scarcely any more effort to save the levees. At Modoc, the break is now nearly a mile wide. The levees in Mississippi are older, higher and better aligned to resist the torrent than those on the west bank of the river, and the area under water is much less. The worst break is below Friar's Point, but cross levees restrict the overflow.

A dispatch from Greenville, Miss., says the Sunflower river is as wide and full of water as the Mississippi, at ordinary stages, and that the sluggish Yazoo river is now a raging torrent.

Rescue work continues unabated from Vicksburg, Helena, Memphis and Hickman, Ky. Steamer expeditions never return fruitless, and it would seem that only a start has been made to save the suffering. The misery undergone by these people is beyond description.

Naturally an improvident class they were, not prepared for the calamity that came suddenly. All are without extra clothing, and many had not eaten a morsel for twenty-four hours, when rescued.

A startling statement by a river pilot is published here to-day. He says: "All the rescue work seems to be done on or near the Mississippi river. Nothing is known of the fate of the 100,000 people in the lowlands of the White, the Arkansas and the Black rivers in Arkansas. When the death roll is made up it will be largely from these villages."

AT SEA WITHOUT A RUDDER.

Unpleasant Experience of Ocean Steamer Niagara.

Charleston, S. C., March 23.—The Ward Line steamer Niagara, Captain Cracker, was towed to Charleston bar this morning. She had lost her rudder, and her passengers had spent an anxious week aboard of her at sea. Aboard of her were fifty-two passengers, most of whom were tourists, bound from Nassau to New York. The ship left the former place at noon March 16th. In addition to her passengers she carried a general cargo of sugar, tobacco and hides. Her voyage north was uneventful till last Thursday, Captain Cracker then suddenly discovered that she failed to respond to her rudder, and on investigation, discovered the rudder to be bent and broken. Not the least clue could be discovered as to when or how the accident happened. A jury board was rigged up, and the Niagara attempted to continue her voyage, but without much success. Thursday night the vessel laid to trying to keep her head to a heavy sea that was running. Friday morning the British steamer Cairnista, sighted, and asked for aid. A hawser was passed out to the Niagara, and a towing trip of 200 miles was begun. The sea, too, was getting heavier, and the first hawser soon parted, leaving the Niagara in a perilous and helpless condition for several hours. Her jury rudder was of very little service, and more than once she was caught in the hollow of big waves, rolling so badly as to greatly excite the fears of her passengers. Saturday morning the hawser was passed to her by the Cairnista. This time the rope held. The two ships dropped anchor off Charleston bar this morning. The Niagara will be towed into port to-morrow, when her passengers will be forwarded north by rail. The passengers are all very comfortably quartered aboard the Niagara to-night. The officers of the ship continue to protest that they have not the least knowledge of how the accident to the Niagara's rudder occurred. Some of them expressed the belief that the gear had been tampered with before the ship left Nassau, but no cause for their opinion is assigned. The Niagara will remain until an ocean tug is sent here to tow her to New York.

Meeting of Traffic Association.

Port Monroe, Va., March 23.—The Southeastern Traffic Association of which Col. H. S. Haines, of Atlanta, is president, met at Chamberlain Hotel this morning to adjust differences that have arisen along the lines since their last meeting.

A VERY PLEASING MUSICAL

A NUMBER OF RALEIGH'S TALENTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN PARTICIPATED.

There was a Large Audience in Attendance and the Event Netted a Handsome Sum for Central Church.

A musicale of far more than usual interest was that at the Metropolitan Hall last night for the benefit of Central Methodist Church. Much of the very best vocal, instrumental and educational talent of Raleigh participated.

The evening's program was most auspiciously introduced by a chorus of pupils from the Blind Institute, who rendered most admirably Shelley's famous song, "Hark! Hark! My Soul!" Miss Ethel Young sang quite sweetly "The Music in Our Yard." This was followed with a recitation by Miss Lawrence. She rendered "The Raggedy Man," by Riley, in a manner that gave evidence of both talent and culture.

Robyn's popular composition, "Answer," rendered by Miss Stedman, was a vocal feature of the program which was admirably rendered and most heartily cheered by the audience.

Misses Novell and Thiem charmed the audience with an exquisite rendition of a duet, "Drift, My Boat." There was a long and persistent encore, but no response was made. This number was succeeded by an excellent rendition of Handel's "Harmonious Blacksmith," which was well received.

Miss Goodson, of Durham, was one of the program's most successful participants. She sang "Beneath the Summer Skies," by Geild. Part I. of the program was concluded with a serenade (Flute Obligato), by Dr. Hubert Royster and Miss Robbins. As a vocalist, Miss Robbins displayed both talent and voice culture, and Dr. Royster's flute obligato was admirable.

The next feature of the evening was a mandolin and guitar selection, by Messrs. Betts and Dowell, of this city. This was encored, and a response secured. Then followed an amusing and well rendered select reading by Miss Pool.

The appearance of Misses Goodson and Thiem in an admirably rendered duet was vigorously cheered.

Miss Eliza Moore, one of Raleigh's most talented elocutionists, appeared in the roles of both schoolmistress and pupils in "My First Elocution Class," an original composition. Her impersonation of the varied parts were abundant evidence of rare talent and great cultivation. Every feature of the selection was heartily received.

"Love's Sorrow," by Shelly, was a pleasing vocal selection by Miss Goodson, of Durham.

The final number was rendered by a quartette, comprising Misses Novell and Thiem, and Messrs. Cooper and Young. "Come, Where the Lilies Bloom" was the title. Its rendition was all that could be desired, affording a happy conclusion for one of the most enjoyable entertainments of the season.

Miss Minor and Mr. Parish contributed much to the success of the evening with excellent accompaniments for the various vocalists participating in the evening's program.

The event netted a handsome sum for Central Church.

No Blow at Abbeville.

Montgomery, Ala., March 23.—A special to the Advertiser from Abbeville, Ala., says: "There has been no cyclone here. There was the heaviest rain in years. No damage except to lands."

"MAKING A MAN."

Rev. Robert E. Peele Lectured on this Subject at the Tabernacle Last Evening.

Mr. N. B. Broughton in his usual happy strain introduced the speaker. Mr. Peele said that he was glad to be here, and yet he was scared because lecturing is a new line to him.

Mr. Peele didn't claim to be a proper specimen of a man. He was hoping to be some time. Man is made of dust and the breath of the Almighty, and needs both to sustain him. Character, high and holy, is the end and aim of man. This is not an inheritance, of course, all men have to be born as well as poets do. Certainly all men are not born with equal opportunities. To attain this end is a struggle, you can pull up your sleeves and throw off your coat, but Jordan is a hard road to travel.

Purpose is necessary. You must shoot at something. When you aim at something and shoot, you'll always hit something.

Grit is indispensable also. Never say die, never give up. Weakness is akin to meanness. A weak man is nothing and a heap of it, too. Some people say they are so tender hearted that they can't cut off a chicken's head. Why, that is weakness.

Practice is another element. "How to learn how" is the question. Paul learned how in whatsoever situation he was to be content. Why a little boy will lay in the mud, get wet and cold so intent is he in fishing. He has learned to be content because he is so absorbed in his work. Paul even knew how to be happy when he was unhappy. "Blessed are you when men shall revile you," etc. This learning how is a great thing, brethren. Avoiding mistakes is another element. I'd rather be shut up with any wild beast than myself. The meanest kind of man is the one who is shut up entirely in himself. There is no growth in suppression. The best way to "don't" is to do something.

The fear of God may be the beginning of wisdom, but it's not the end. We can't rule this world with a rod of iron. The still small voice is the power which God used.

Nothing succeeds like success. Most people, when they say the end justifies the means, mean that the end justifies the means. Some folks are nothing but theorists. Some judge themselves by their emotions. Feeling is spiritual steam power.

Mr. Peele's talk was full of wit and humor. He spoke in a characteristic imitable manner, which was the chief source of fun in his discourse. The audience laughed heartily and seemed to enjoy the lecture.

What is Ki Guder in Portuguese?

From the Chicago Record.

The Hon. Ki Guder, of Buncombe county, N. C., is a candidate for minister to Brazil, and Senator Fletcher, who indorses him, says that he possesses an extraordinary name, he possesses all the qualifications desired for a diplomat.

WILL FIGHT NO MORE

Fitzsimmons Says he Has Retired From the Profession.

CORBETT ANXIOUS TO FIGHT AGAIN

HE THINKS HE OUGHT TO HAVE ANOTHER TRIAL.

Jim Has a Swelled Hand and Bob a Broken Thumb to Show for Their Recent Encounter—Take "Non-Intoxicants" Together.

San Francisco, March 23.—James J. Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons will never meet in the prize ring for another championship battle. This question was practically decided this morning when the two pugilists met in the bar-room of the Baldwin Hotel and talked over the plans quietly and dispassionately. There were no threatening gestures and no loud talk.

Corbett waited all the morning for a meeting, and when Bob arrived from Sacramento, Jim asked him if he would take a drink.

"I don't mind," said Bob.

They walked to the bar-room and both ordered non-intoxicants.

They were immediately surrounded by a curious crowd.

"How do you feel?" asked Corbett.

"I feel all right," answered Bob. "My arms are a little sore and stiff, and my thumb is very sore. The doctor says it is broken."

"I injured my left thumb early in the game," said Corbett, "when I caught you on the forehead."

"Mine was hurt in the second round," said Bob. "When I swung on your head and landed too far around."

"I tell you, Bob, people told me you were slow and easy. I wish those men who told me had been in front of you on March 17th. You won and beat me fairly and squarely."

"Well," replied Fitz. "I can assure you that you are the cleverest man I ever met in my life."

"I want to fight you again," said Corbett.

"You must talk to my manager," answered Fitzsimmons.

Julian overheard the remark, replied that Bob had done enough fighting. He has fought more than any man living during a space of seven years," said Julian, "and he will not fight again if I can rule. His wife wants him to retire, and he will do so."

"Then I am to understand that there is no other chance for me?" said Corbett.

"I don't think so," replied Julian.

"Well, all right," remarked Corbett in a very down-hearted way, "but I should like to have one more trial. You fought Maher twice; why not give me another chance?"

"Because I have retired," said Fitzsimmons, "and I am going to settle down."

The conversation then turned to the past fight. Corbett showed his left hand, which was considerably swollen.

Fitzsimmons' right thumb is still bandaged.

The crowd had now become so thick that Corbett asked Bob and Julian to step to one side to talk privately concerning a second fight, and they moved to the street and spoke in whispers. Their conversation was very short and evidently disappointing to Corbett, judging from his looks.

After the meeting, Corbett sat down quietly at a table in the cafe and discussed his plans for the future with a representative of the Southern Associated Press.

"I don't think Fitz and I will ever get together again," said Jim. "He is evidently sincere in his determination to retire. As I said before, I was in shape to put up the best fight of my life the day I went against Fitzsimmons in Carson, although he defeated me fair and square. You must admit though, and he admits himself, that I gave him the worst punching he ever got in his life. The Olympic boys are going to give me a testimonial next week in the club-rooms. Then I shall open up in Oakland with my show. We will follow up the route to the East, playing in all leading cities, and winding up in New York about the time Fitzsimmons reaches there."

CALL AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President's Faculty for Remembering Names Severely Taxed.

Washington, March 23.—President McKinley informally received the body of Washington correspondents and local newspaper men in the East room this afternoon. More than a hundred members of the press attended, and those who had known Mr. McKinley here during his Congressional career renewed their acquaintance. The President's memory for faces and names was taxed to the utmost but he proved that his reputation in that regard had not been exaggerated.

The President also received the ten members of the See Yups, who came from San Francisco to present their grievances to Yang Yu, Chinese Minister. That they were thoroughly conversant with Democratic ideas, was shown by their manner of shaking hands with the President, a decided contrast to the prostrate attitude in which they lay for two hours yesterday in the House of Yang Yu.

Montreal Shaken Up.

Montreal, Que., March 23.—A heavy shock of earthquake shook the centre of this city this evening, and caused great consternation. Large buildings shook like reeds, and there was a general rush of inmates for the doors. So far no damage has been reported.

Dispatches from various parts in this province and from the eastern Ontario report similar shocks but without any damage of consequence.

Ohio Offers Assistance.

Columbus, Ohio, March 23.—Governor Bushnell sent the following telegram today to Mayor Clapp, of Memphis:

"Ohio recognizes the generosity of your people in caring for the sufferers of floods. If more tents are needed we will gladly send them to aid in your good work. Please advise me."

MONUMENTAL HUMBUG

(Continued from First Page.)

The first address of the evening session was that of Mr. Howard (Pop., Ala.). He said he would vote for the bill because he believed in the broad, patriotic principle of protection to American industry.

Mr. Adamson (Dem., Ga.) followed in opposition to the bill, speaking "as one of the six and half million alleged anarchists who voted last fall for honest money, honest taxation and honest government."

He said the proceedings of this Congress afforded much interest if but little satisfaction. "The novel method of legislating entirely by machinery, unless its results happily will disappoint our expectations, will demand the insertion of a new plank in our next platform to denounce legislation by machinery as well as government by injunction."

Mr. Kelly (Pop., S. D.) denounced the bill as a specimen of "Robber" protection.

The last speech was by Mr. Clary, (Dem., Ky.), who devoted himself to the exposition of an amendment he proposed to offer to the bill by which American Tobacco could be admitted in the ordinary channel of trade to the countries in Europe, which now debar it from entrance except under conditions that practically prevent its sale.

Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.), a member of the Ways and Means Committee, referred to the great political revolutions which have occurred in this country for the last twelve years at every national election. He claimed that it did not indicate any fickleness on the part of the people, but an honest effort on their part to obtain the prosperity so often promised.

The President and the pending bill, by its title, claimed that the present distress arose, first, from an insufficiency of revenue, and second, from the want of protection for American products and of protection for each of these causes assigned was untenable. The present distress could not arise from any lack of money in the Treasury, since the government had nearly five times as much money as it had at the time the Republicans turned it over to the Democrats.

He argued that it did not affect the solvency of the Treasury, whether the money in it was procured by taxation or by the sale of bonds; the only object of revenue was to meet the debts and the demands against the government, and he claimed there was and would be for the next four years ample money in the Treasury for this purpose. The depressed condition of the manufacturing industries, he said, had not resulted from foreign competition, but the home manufacturer had lost his market because his customers were too poor to make purchases. Therefore relief could not come to the manufacturer until the price of wheat, corn, oats, tobacco and other products increased. The low price of these products he ascribed to the appreciation of gold, which would continue so long as silver was demonetized. He discussed the sugar schedule of the bill and stated that the American Sugar Trust would, under this bill, have more complete control of the American market of refined sugar than it has ever had.

Mr. Swanson claimed that the provisions of the bill would make it possible for the re-organization of the steel pool which was recently broken. The present tariff imposed about \$8.00 a ton on steel rails. A pool had been organized in this country, which kept the price up to \$25.00, but recently this pool was dissolved and steel rails immediately fell to \$15.00 per ton. He said that Carnegie now claimed to be able to make a profit of \$2.00 per ton at the price of \$15.00, and he added that nothing showed more completely the iniquity of the tariff taxes than the history of this steel pool.

He pointed out in detail how the several schedules of the Dingley bill had been prepared absolutely by the protected industries seeking to tax American people. The bill proposed to collect about one-fourth of all the custom duties from the woolen clothes of the people. The rates of duties, he said, were on an average, 17 per cent higher than the tariff bill, and four per cent higher than the McKinley bill. In brief it was the most exorbitant, the most prohibitory, and the most iniquitous tariff bill ever sought to be enacted in this country.

At 10:30 the committee rose, and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

MET YESTERDAY BUT FAILED TO ELECT DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.

A Subsequent Caucus Makes a Slate in Accordance to the Governor's Desires—Another Session Today.

The Board of Agriculture was to have elected Commissioner of Agriculture and sub-officers yesterday afternoon, but the election failed to materialize. However, a slate was made at a caucus held after the formal meeting had adjourned and another session of the Board will be held this morning at 9 o'clock, when it is expected the election will be held.

The meeting yesterday afternoon was called to order at 4:30 o'clock in the apartments of the Department. The entire Board, with the exception of Messrs. B. F. Aycock and R. J. Joyce, were in attendance.

Mr. J. C. L. Harris, who had during the day been commissioned as a director to succeed J. L. Ramsey, resigned, was accorded a seat.

After the minutes of the called session on March 9 had been read and approved, a recess was taken until 9 o'clock today.

As soon as this was done a caucus was held in the office of Attorney-General Walker, and the following slate made to govern the Board in the appointments today:

For Commissioner—J. M. Meborn.

For Secretary—J. L. Ramsey, editor Progressive Farmer.

For Chief Fertilizer Inspector—James Young (colored), of Wake county.

For Assistant Inspectors—Jessie L. Kelly, of Wake; D. A. Shoaf, of Forsyth; and J. L. Shief, of Davie.

A strong influence was brought to bear upon the Directors last night, to get them to defer the election of the officers until later in the spring or summer; but the general impression is that the election will take place this morning. The argument in favor of deferring the selection of officers is that the Board will be better able to select competent men, and become more familiar with the needs of the department.

The present officers of the department will hold their offices until June 1st, because their terms of office do not expire until that time.

The caucus slate given above is said to be dictated by Governor Russell.

New Shoe Store!

... OPENING OF ...

NEW SPRING SHOES.

Oxford Ties and Slippers. New styles, new lasts, new shapes, in Calif, Russia Calf, Titan Calf, Cordovan, Kangaroo, Colt Skin, Vici Kid, Patent Tan, Krome Kid, Etc., in blacks, chocolates, ox blood, brown, etc.

Come and see the new styles.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. 130 Fayetteville Street.

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Before taking insurance do not fail to see our NEW POLICY. The Cash Surrender, Loan and Extended Insurance values are all recorded on Policy.

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\$35 Will buy the Cheapest and best

TALKING MACHINE ON EARTH!

For sale by **JOHN N. HARRELL, State Agent,**

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Call and see it.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Several Cases Disposed Of—John Groves' Trial Will Begin at 3 p. m. To-day.

No cases of importance were disposed of yesterday. A young white man, Will Solomon, was sent to the work-house for three years for stealing a pocket book, some money and a knife from Sam Burt.

A colored woman, Emma Murray, from Apex, was fined \$5 and costs for carrying a concealed weapon. A woman is seldom convicted of this crime.

Bob Mangum and John Hunt were tried for stealing a cow and an ox near Method a short time since. John Hunt was sent to the roads for six months. Bob Mangum proved to be weak in mind and body, and the judgment against him was suspended.

Tom Richardson, the little thirteen year old boy who broke into the store of Cross & Linnehan, J. C. S. Lundden and A. D. Royster & Bro., pleaded guilty, and was sent to the roads for twelve months. This is the second time this kid has been sent to the work house.

The following is the venire of seventy-five good citizens and freeholders who have been summoned to appear at the court house to-day at one o'clock, that a jury may be selected from them to try the case of John Groves, charged with the felony of murder:

Little River—W. W. Pace and L. L. Horton.

Middle Creek—J. D. Ballentine and Jas. M. Ferrall.

Cary—A. W. Moyer.

Raleigh—W. F. Debnam (col.), E. G. Horton, E. M. Uzzell, W. T. Howell, L. S. Rochelle, Terry Noble (col.), Nelson Dunston (col.), W. G. Allen, Ben Mitchell, Maurice Watts (col.), J. L. Watkins, Richard King, Caesar Johnson (col.), J. E. Pogue, Alfred Willis, James M. Jones (col.), W. T. Hodge, Joel D. Whitaker, W. C. Norris, B. J. Robinson (col.), F. L. Bailey, A. F. Marcom, W. H. Dodd, E. H. Lee, N. M. Rand, Brodie Rogers (col.), W. H. Hood, J. A. Spence, S. W. Holloway, D. T. Johnson, Thos. Donaldson (col.), J. D. Ball, J. O. Morgan, G. N. Walters, Fred Mahler, Jerry Smith (col.), Frank Ward, N. G. Whitfield, S. M. Ferrall, Norfolk Jeffers (col.), J. D. Riggan, B. W. Baker, W. E. Carter, Fred A. Watson, J. M. Barbee, A. M. Powell, Stephen Hawkins (col.), Marcus M. Smith, George D. Meares, Oscar Bailey, W. G. Separk, Jas. M. Norwood, W. M. Brown, Sr., J. H. Raby, D. W. Royster, L. H. Woodall, Henry I. Hughes (col.), B. R. Lacy, C. J. Whiting, T. B. Strong, John Partin, Ed. Smith (col.), Ben Huyler (col.), John O. Gary (col.), Michael Burwell (col.), Jacob Stencil (col.), Henry Hunt (col.), Fred Yergin (col.), Bob Holman (col.), and M. N. Dunston (col.)

WAKE FOREST NOTES.

Revival in Progress—Baseball Team Going to Richmond.

Wake Forest, N. C., March 23.

Dr. Hatcher, pastor of Grace Street Baptist Church, Richmond, Va., arrived yesterday afternoon and began last night a series of meetings here. He is a preacher of wonderful power. In his simple yet very impressive style he touches the hearts of all his hearers.

His reputation as a preacher, possessed of a remarkable degree of personal magnetism and soul power, is in no danger of being lost for many years. It is now in its pristine glory. Six years ago he conducted a meeting here productive of great good results, and the impression prevails that the time is propitious for a recurrence of such an event. Evening prayer meetings are held daily by the young men, and a spirit of revived interest in the religious tone of the college seems already to have set in. The baseball team leaves for Richmond on next Friday morning and Friday afternoon will play Richmond College. The team will be composed of the following gentlemen: C. J. Edwards p. Honeycutt c. Norfleet 1st b. Lewis 2nd b. Sams 3rd b. Mills s. Williams c f. Camper r f. Bagley 1 f. Robertson substitute pitcher.

While playing in a practice game of

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

... OUR NEW ...

SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

NOVELTY, VARIETY, VALUES!

This spring we were prompted to lay in a stock of Summer Dress Goods, surpassing in magnitude, beauty and value any we ever bought before. Our foresight in buying while materials were low in price, and while manufacturing was dull, gave us the goods at prices much less than value. We are thereby able to offer new, stylish, desirable goods at prices not to be equaled again. We have provided such materials that may be worn with comfort, not only in the spring, but throughout the entire summer, and the styles and general character of these materials excel anything heretofore displayed, and the prices are exceedingly low.

All this week special displays will be made, each day surpassing the other, and we anticipate great selling. Come and see them.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Coal—B. W. BAKER

—AND—

Wood

I sell the finest Oysters sold in the city at 35 cents per quart. Receive them Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Try them.

Have received some new Bermuda Irish Potatoes, also a lot of those famous Virginia Hams.

Next week I will have plenty of New Tomatoes.

If you want anything at all your grocer fails to supply you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

M. ROSENTHAL,

GROGER,

136 Fayetteville Street.

Wines and Liquors for family use. None drank on premises.

A LONG STRIDE AHEAD.

LEADERS NEVER LAG!

Restless ambition keeps us striving to better conditions and improve facilities. Nothing that will make this a better store is too much trouble or too great an expense. We've pushed ahead to win new praises. Yesterday is gone. Our thoughts and our energies are of today and to-morrow.

We've turned things around—better locating the separate pants department, doing everything to make the shopper's path here smoother and satisfaction greater. Perfect perfection.

We are busy placing the new Spring and Summer stock. In a few more days everything will be in, and in apple-pie order. The light Overcoats, Suits, medium-weight Underwear, Hats, Neckwear, and a good portion of the Boys Suits are here and in order.

FROM WINTER STOCK.

\$12.50 and \$10 Mackintoshes for \$7.50. Ain't this a tempting offer this long rainy spell! All the separate Trousers are reduced 'till they are in their new quarters by the end of this week. Your best chance. Come any time for a look at the new styles. You are welcome. No trouble to show goods.

S. & D. BERWANGER,

One-Price Clothiers.

205 South Wilmington Street

WEALTH, NOT RUIN.

Brought by Bruin—Finds a Mine That is Fine.

Denver Republican.

John B. Sargent, of San Francisco, who has been in the Kootenay mining districts for the last two months, tells a remarkable story of the way a tenderfoot from Montreal discovered a gold mine in the third farming mining region. The young man, who was a clerk, was spending a few weeks with a friend engaged in mining, and put in his time fishing and hunting. The location of his friend's cabin was far up toward the headwaters of one of the tributaries of the Kootenay River, far from any other prospector, and in a section where the bears were not only numerous, but inquisitive and troublesome.

When both men were away from the cabin it was necessary carefully to close up all the openings, as the bears had an unpleasant habit of climbing into the cabin, and, besides, getting away with all the provisions in sight, playing football with the cooking utensils. The bears were of the common brown variety, none of them very large, and were not considered dangerous—in fact, their worst trait of character was the familiarity which bred anger, rather than contempt. One day as the two friends returned from a hunting excursion they saw three bears investigating the surroundings of the cabin, occasionally stopping to roll about a camp kettle which had been thoughtlessly left outside.

Both men were armed with rifles, and as they succeeded in getting near the animals without being perceived, were able to take deliberate aim. As they delivered their fire two of the bears fell, the third scampering off up the mountain. As they supposed both animals dead, they neglected to reload, and had approached to within a few feet of the prostrate bears when the largest suddenly sprang to his feet and, with a fierce roar, made directly for them.

The young man from the city had never cultivated a close acquaintance with the bear family, and did the first thing that occurred to him—dropped his weapon and sprinted for the nearest tree, about 100 yards away, and growing on the edge of a gulch twelve or fifteen feet deep. The bear stopped a few seconds to sniff at the rifle, and then contemptuously tossing it aside, continued the chase. The hunter reached the tree and had climbed to the lower limbs when his pursuer reached it, and without any hesitation commenced the ascent. This was something that the amateur huntsman had not calculated upon, and he at once proceeded to climb higher, in the hope that his antagonist might get tired and give up. The tree leaned somewhat over the ravine, making the climbing easy, but the fact favored the bear as well, and when near the upper branches the young fellow found to his dismay that the bear was entirely too close for comfort. At that moment, however, his friend, who had recovered from his fright and reloaded, shot the animal through the head.

Now another danger manifested itself. The combined weight of the man and the bear had been too much for the slender hold of the roots of the tree upon the soil, and as it leaned further and further over the gulch, it became evident that unless he could scramble down, the man would be thrown upon the rocks at the bottom. Clinging to one limb after another, he made desperate efforts to get down, but before he had accomplished more than half the distance the last root gave way, and there seemed to be nothing between him and death or serious injury. His grip closed upon the limb to which he was clinging, and in another moment the top of the tree rested on the bottom of the ravine, while the thoroughly frightened man dropped upon the carcass of the dead bear, himself almost dead with fright.

But the strangest feature of the adventure was that the earth, in falling over the tree, had removed the earth from a four-foot vein of rich quartz, the existence of which had been entirely unsuspected. Now the young man from Montreal is a horny-handed miner, making good income out of his claim, which he has named "The Bear."

COMPLACENT SPECIALISTS.

What an Eavesdropper Heard at a Consultation of Doctors.

Chicago Chronicle.

One of the most prominent citizens of the South Side was sick last week. He did not know the nature of his complaint, but he had no doubt as to its severity. He suffered several days in spite of the efforts of the family physician. Then he began to realize he was growing worse. He asked the doctor to tell him what was the matter with him. When that learned person got through telling him he did not fully comprehend what it was, but he had a feeling of dread alarm.

"I want you to call some of the best doctors in town to a consultation," he said.

The family physician obeyed and the next day a half dozen medical men came in and examined him. Then they withdrew to a room and consulted. When they concluded their conference they told the patient that the treatment he was receiving was the proper one, and they believed he would soon be convalescent.

The patient grew worse. He asked for another consultation, which was granted. Before the doctors came he called the butler and told him to hide in a closet in the room to which the doctors would withdraw for conference.

"They are holding back something from me," he said. "I want to know the truth. You must listen to what they say and report it all to me, word for word, when they go. I want to know the worst."

The medical men came and looked at the patient's tongue, felt his pulse, took his temperature and put a stethoscope to his heart and lungs and then they retired. After a half hour they returned to the sick man.

"We are agreed," said the spokesman, "that the same treatment should be persevered in and that you will soon be convalescent."

The doctors went away and the butler came out of his hiding place.

"What did they say?" asked the head of the house, turning a feverish look from the silk-cased pneumatic pillow on which his head rested. The butler hesitated.

"Don't be afraid to tell me the truth. I am prepared to know the worst. I cannot hurt me more than this awful suspense."

"Well, they didn't talk much about you at all," said the butler.

"What did they talk of?"

"Well, they sat around and chatted about several things. Then one of them said: 'What is the matter with him?'"

Two or three said they didn't know. Then one turned to the family physician and said: 'What do you think it is, doctor?' He said he'd be d—d if he knew. Another one said then that there was no use to worry about it."

"What reason did they give for that?" asked the patient eagerly. "Because they said the autopsy would show what was the matter with you."

Pugilism in the South.

From the Knoxville Journal.

The Atlanta Constitution says the origin of pugilism "was a revolt of many of the people against the trading in which political managers indulged." This is a part of the truth, but not all of it. In the south especially there was something more. In Alabama, where grangerism and populism were at one time exceptionally strong, it was largely against dishonest election methods. Elections in Alabama, as in other states, had grown so rotten that hundreds were disgusted and populism presented to the minds of many one of the best and most effective methods of protesting against such practices.

In Georgia it was different. The controlling class in Georgia politics adopted wiser methods, and none the less effective, for crushing out and squeezing flat whatever opposition existed to the Democratic party. Fewer negroes were killed in Georgia and fewer white men proscribed on account of their politics than in almost any other southern state. Another thing that made matters better in Georgia than in Alabama, was the majority of the whites over the negroes is larger in Georgia. Populism in Georgia was a protest against the arbitrary rulings of those who undertook to run the machinery of the Democratic party; it was a revolt against a close corporation. In Tennessee, in addition to being a protest against the insolence of Democratic leaders, populism was also a protest against theft and perjury at the ballot box. The bridge across the stream that divides Democracy from Republicanism seemed longer and more difficult than that between populism and Democracy and men took the shorter bridge. They went over to populism instead of into the Republican party, because they had no sympathy for the disreputable and thoroughly dishonest rogues who were manipulating election returns in this state. Hence, while there is a wide difference between the principles of the Republican and those of the Populist party, there has been a friendly feeling between them, as they occupied the same ground in opposing dishonest elections.

Whatever may have been the origin of populism in other sections of the country the causes above noted account for its origin in the south. These things being true, it is easy to see how in the campaign last year, when the Populist train was switched off to the Bryan track, there were more middle-of-the-road Populists in the south than in other sections of the country.

More Leaders Than Followers in Sight.

From the Washington Post.

Private John Allen, of Mississippi, made a speech in the Democratic caucus the other day that, from the reports, was rich, rare and racy. It was delivered just prior to the balloting for the honor of being named as leader of the minority in the present House. No stenographers were present in the caucus, and the unique beauty of this oratorical gem, as it has been described by one of the appreciative members present, has been lost to the world. If Allen will pardon the lack of literary adornment, the Post will reproduce his unequalled effort as it comes to its second hand.

"You may get up here and talk about your leaders," said Mr. Allen, and you may vote for this man and that man for your leader, but I want to call your attention to the fact that leaders are not elected, but born. As I look around upon this noble assemblage, I see a great many faces before me, of men who would unquestionably make great leaders. And perhaps it may be impertinent for me to suggest it, but I think we ought not to be in too big a hurry to choose a leader until we hustle around and get together a few more of us for the leader to lead. "It's all very well to be trying to get a mortgage on the speakership, which can be foreclosed in the next Congress, but suppose it happens that there is nothing to foreclose on then, what good will it do the man who holds the mortgage? There was a great many great leaders in various parts of the country during the last campaign, but as I look around me, there are many of them whom I do not see here now, and while we are counting on the victories which we are to win two years from now, it may be possible that there may be some of us who will not be here then."

A Beneficent Provision.

From Truth.

"I tell you what it is, Blinks, old man, this is a pretty wisely planned word, after all."

"How's that?"

"Why, take drinking, for example; a man never sees snakes till he's so drunk he doesn't care a darn what he sees."

MANY WANT TO SPEAK.

Not Time Enough for All to be Heard on the Tariff Bill.

Washington, D. C., March 22.—Notwithstanding that forty hours have been provided for general debate on the tariff bill, much more than that time has already been asked for by those on Chairman Sherman's list. Members of the committee on ways and means are entitled to an hour each and those who open the debate usually have all the time accorded to them that they desire to use. Many of those who desire to speak will be compelled to find their opportunity in the course of the five minutes' debate and take advantage of the "leave to print" to extend their remarks in the Congressional Record. Opponents of the bill are much more in evidence in the list of applicants for time than friends of the measure.

KNOCK-DOWN ARGUMENT.

Fitzsimmons Lays Out a Drummer With His Left.

San Francisco, Cal., March 22.—Robert Fitzsimmons knocked out an English traveler named Campbell in the Baldwin hotel bar room early this morning. After his exhibition at a local resort last night, the champion, Martin Julian and W. A. Brady Corbett's manager, returned to the hotel and spent the night in discussing a return match. Along towards morning Campbell drifted up to the bar, and addressing the Cornishman said the Carson affair was not a true fought battle, and that the best man did not win. Fitzsimmons jumped towards the stranger and swung his left with terrific force, knocking the intruder down.

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Blue Ribbon Sweet

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Get relief quick by using

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You will save money and your health, which is beyond price, by using the pills regularly.

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Published by

The Tribune Publishing Co.,

122 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz.: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be \$20,000 divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of \$10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding \$50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the board of directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the board of directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporation and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purpose of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON, F. M. MESSLER, J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness: WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

I, D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG, Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Know ye, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, hereofore on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and a copy of said Articles of Agreement duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of Acts of 1895.

Now, Therefore, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of Acts of 1895, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company for the period of thirty years from and after the 19th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON, Secretary of State.

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THE TRIBUNE is a 48-column Newspaper, and will be a complete METROPOLITAN JOURNAL. Besides its regular Telegraphic Associated Press Dispatches it will be served with special correspondence from Washington by one of the most

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In America, and will receive Specials from New York and other prominent cities as well as from the leading cities of North Carolina and the South. It is the purpose of the promoters and management to make THE TRIBUNE a first-class Newspaper, occupying the entire field of Newspaperdom of North and South Carolina and Virginia.

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THE MARKET DEPRESSED

By Decisions in U. S. Supreme Court Affecting Combines.

BULLS RALLY ON VANDERBILT STOCKS

WASHINGTON ADVICES CAUSE A HEAVY SELLING OF SUGAR.

Holders of Stocks Discouraged by Shrinkage in Values—Final Sales Showed Slight Increase in Rates—Market Closed Weak.

New York, March 23.—The market for securities to-day dominated by the decision rendered yesterday by the United States Supreme Court in the trans-Missouri Freight Association case. Efforts were made during the morning session to counteract the importance of this decision by according support to certain of the Vanderbilt stocks, and the bulls were assisted by a rise in Chicago gas to the extent of figures yet attained, the stock named having been purchased freely by prominent firms on the belief that the Illinois legislature will shortly pass a bill to permit the constituent companies comprising the Chicago Gas Company to consolidate on legal grounds. As the day progressed, however, operators attached more and more importance to the Supreme Court decision, which is now regarded as a severe blow to combinations, generally, whether railroad or industrial. As this view of the case became quiet, the afternoon the stock market showed a decidedly depressed look, and the downward movement was accelerated by continued reports in regard to the pending debt of the New Jersey and its company—the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre—which it was said, would lead to a reduction in the Jersey Central dividend to next month.

The advices from Washington to the effect that the tariff bill accords less protection to the American Sugar Refining Company than expected, led to heavy selling of that stock and this, too, augmented the bearish feeling. The shrinkage in values disheartened many weak holders, and the sales on spot orders formed quite an important item in the day's operations. Jersey Central broke over 1 per cent, to 84½ regular, and 84½ over 9 days. Sugar, Burlington and Quincy, Northwest, St. Paul, Rock Island, Omaha, Manhattan and New York Central yielded anywhere from 1½ to 2½ per cent.

Among the specialties, Minnesota Iron broke ½ to 42½, and Lackawanna 2½ to 134½.

A majority of stocks in the final sales showed merely fractional recovery from the lowest figures, but Jersey Central and Western Union gained one cent each on buying to cover shorts. Total sales were 156,676 shares, including 27,900 sugar; 21,400 Jersey Central; 20,900 St. Paul; 20,200 Burlington and Quincy; 13,400 Chicago gas; 11,000 Omaha, and 10,300 Reading.

Net changes show losses of ¼ to ¾ per cent; Jersey Central leading.

Minnesota Iron dropped ½ to 42½. Bonds were weak in tone.

Sales footed up \$1,538,000.

New York, March 23.—Money on call, easy at 1½ to 1¾ per cent; last loan at 1¾, and closing 1¾.

Prime mercantile paper, 3½ per cent. Bar silver, 63; sterling exchange, 100; with actual business in bankers' bills at 45½ to 46½ for sixty days, and 45¼ to 46¼ for demand.

Posted rates, 4.80 to 4.85½. Commercial bills, 4.85 to 4.87½; government bonds, easier; State bonds, dull; railroad bonds, weaker.

Silver at the board, higher.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil..... 111

American Sugar Refinery..... 113

American Tobacco..... 105

Atchafalpa..... 111

B. & O..... 111

Canadian Pacific..... 111

C. & O..... 111

Chicago & Alton..... 111

C. & B. & Q..... 111

Chicago Gas..... 111

Delaware & Lackawanna..... 111

D. & C. F..... 111

Erie..... 111

Gen'l Electric..... 111

Illinois Central..... 111

L. E. & W..... 111

Lake Shore..... 111

L. & N. A. & C..... 111

Manhattan Consolidated..... 111

M. & C..... 111

Michigan Central..... 111

Missouri Pacific..... 111

Mobile & Ohio..... 111

Nash & Chat..... 111

N. S. Cordage..... 111

N. J. Central..... 111

N. Y. Central..... 111

N. Y. & N. E..... 111

N. W. & P..... 111

Northern Pacific..... 111

N. W..... 111

Pacific Mail..... 111

Reading..... 111

Rock Island..... 111

St. Paul..... 111

Silver Certificates..... 111

Tenn. Coal & Iron..... 111

Texas Pacific..... 111

Union Pacific..... 111

Wabash..... 111

Western Union..... 111

W. & L. E..... 111

BONDS.

Alabama, class A..... 106

B..... 105

C..... 105

L. A. B. 4's..... 106

N. C. 4's..... 106

over..... 106

6's..... 124

Tenn. new set, 3's..... 129

Va. 6's, def..... 5

Va. T. R. S..... 5
Va. F. D..... 63
U. S. 4's reg..... 110
coup..... 113
2's..... 104
So. Railway 5's..... 89
con..... 27
pref'd..... 105
S. C. 4's..... 105
U. S. new 4's, Dec..... 123
coup..... 123

New York, March 23.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet and steady; sales, 43,400 bales. March and April, 7.01; May, 7.05; June, 7.09; July, 7.13; August, 7.14; September, 6.88; October, 6.76; November, 6.77; December, 6.80; January, 6.84; February, 6.88.

New York, March 23.—Cotton, quiet; middling, 7½; net and gross receipts, none; exports to Great Britain, 6,810; continent, 200; sales, 631; spinners, 152; stock, 242,777 (Corrected).

Total to-day: Net receipts, 10,557; exports to Great Britain, 13,992; continent, 3,000; stock, 753,038.

Total so far this week: Net receipts, 33,750; exports to Great Britain, 28,071; France, 1,650; continent, 2,411.

Total since September 1st: Net receipts, 6,168,845; exports to Great Britain, 2,683,333; France, 604,988; continent, 1,668,846; channel, 5,481.

New Orleans, La., March 23.—Cotton—Futures, quiet; sales, 16,399. March, 6.57; April, 6.57; May, 6.53; June, 6.53; July, 6.54; August, 6.57; September, 6.53; October, 6.52; November, 6.54; December, 6.53; January, 6.52.

Liverpool, March 23.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, dull; American middling, 4d. sales, 7,000; American, 6.70; speculation and export, 500; receipts, 12,000; American, 8,200.

Futures opened quiet; demand, poor. American middling—low middling clause—March, June and July, 10½; August, 10½; September, 10½; October, 10½; November, 10½; December, 10½; January, 10½.

Futures closed quiet, steady.

4 P. M.—Cotton—American middling—low middling clause—March, March and April, April and May, May and June, June and July, July and August, 3.50; August and September, 3.57; September and October, 3.58; October and November, 3.45; November and December, 3.44; December and January, 3.44.

Futures closed quiet, steady.

Liverpool, March 23.—April 16 (Good Friday), April 17th, 18th and 20th will be observed as holidays in the Liverpool cotton exchange.

New York, March 23.—Flour—Quiet, steady, unchanged. Southern flour, quiet, unchanged.

Wheat—Spot market, dull, firmer, with options, 2½. No. 2—Free on board, 84½; ungraded red, 70½ to 84½; No. 1 northern, 84½.

Options opened weak at 1½ to 1¾, declining to 1½ to 1¾, closing steady at 1½ to 1¾, over yesterday, with trading 1½ to 1¾, active. No. 2 red—March, 80½; July, 77½; September, 75½.

Corn—Spots dull, firm; No. 2, 29½; elevator, 30½.

Options were dull and firm, at ¼ advance. March, 29½; May, 30½; July, 31½; September, 32½.

Oats—Spots dull, steady.

Options, March, 21½; July, 22½. Spot prices: No. 2, 22; No. 2 white, 22½.

2½ Mixed western, 21½.

Hay—About steady, unchanged.

Hides—Firm, fair demand; unchanged.

Wool—Firm, unchanged.

Beef—Quiet, steady, unchanged.

Beef Hams—Firm, 19.

Tiered Beef—Quiet, unchanged.

Cut Meats—Firm, fairly active; unchanged.

Lard—Quiet, about steady; western steam, 4.40; city, 4.17; May, 4.52. Refined compound, 4.70; South American, 4.45; compound, 4.64.

Pork—Slow, steady, unchanged.

Butter—Firm, fair demand; State dairy, 96½; do creamery, 134½; Elms, 13.

Eggs—Easy, State and Pennsylvania, 10; western fresh, 10½ to 11; southern, 10.

Cotton Seed—Oil—Quiet, barely steady, unchanged.

Rosin—Quiet, unchanged.

Turpentine—Dull, unchanged.

Rice—Fair demand, unchanged.

Molasses—Steady, unchanged.

Peanuts—Moderately active, unchanged.

Coffee—Quiet, unchanged to 5 points up.

March, 8.20; April, 8.20; May, 8.20; June, 8.20; July, 8.20; August, 8.20; September, 8.20; October, 8.20; November, 8.20; December, 8.20; January, 8.20; February, 8.20; March, 8.20.

Sugar—Raw, quiet, firm; fair refining, 2 15-16. Refined, quiet, unchanged.

Freights—Market quiet, unchanged.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, March 23.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT—

March..... 71½ to 71¾

May..... 72½ to 72¾

July..... 70½ to 70¾

September..... 68½ to 68¾

CORN—

March..... 23½ to 23¾

May..... 24½ to 24¾

July..... 25½ to 25¾

September..... 26½ to 26¾

OATS—

March..... 16½ to 16¾

May..... 17½ to 17¾

July..... 18½ to 18¾

PORK—

March..... 8 62½ to 8 63½

May..... 8 75 to 8 76

July..... 8 75 to 8 76

LARD—

March..... 4 15 to 4 22½

May..... 4 25 to 4 32½

July..... 4 25 to 4 32½

RISES—

March..... 4 67½ to 4 68½

May..... 4 70 to 4 77

July..... 4 70 to 4 77

Flour, unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 71½ to 71¾. No. 2 red, 84½ to 85½. No. 2 corn, 24. No. 2 oats, 16½. Mess pork, 8.65. Lard, 4.12 to 4.15. Short rib sides, 4.60 to 4.85. Shoulders, 4.70 to 4.85. Short clear sides, 4.75 to 4.87½. Whiskers, 1.17.

(Private Wire of John A. Duncan, 207 Wilmington Street, Raleigh, N. C.)

New York, March 23.—Stocks.—The stock market succumbed to a vigorous bear raid today, which brought about liquidation of weak holders and the execution of numerous orders. The speculative temper was discouraged by the Supreme Court decision at Washington, holding all railroad traffic agreements amenable to the Sherman anti-trust law. The weakness in Jersey Central was a discouraging factor, and the rallying but feeble. The losses in the rally extended to 2 per cent, and the price falling over 4 per cent, and the Grangers' B. & Q. leading the decline. The rest of the general list sympathized with losses of about 1 per cent. In the industrials there was a break of 2 per cent, in Sugar, which had a

depressing influence. Chicago Gas, after a sharp rally, finally broke over a point. The market closed dull, but feverish and unsettled.

NEW YORK NEWS BUREAU.

New York, March 23.—Cotton.—The speculation in cotton today was absolutely unimportant. Prices opened unchanged to 1 point higher and closed 1 to 2 points lower, with the tone steady. The total sales were only 43,000 bales. Receipts were small, the exports liberal.

Liverpool was firm though quiet, and there was no pressure to sell. But there was no disposition to buy, and after fluctuating within narrow limits, prices closed at about last night's figures. The semi-weekly receipts at thirteen principal towns were 9,513 bales against 8,555 last week.

Liverpool was unchanged on the spot, with sales of 7,000 bales; futures were unchanged to ¼ point lower.

New Orleans advanced slightly. Port Manchester was dull but steady. Port receipts were 10,557 last week. Thus last week, 33,750 against 37,287 thus far last week. The exports from the ports approximated 15,000 bales.

Augusta received today 244 bales against 166 last week and 244 last week. Memphis, 211 against 131 last week and 335 last week. St. Louis, 7 against 336 last week and 246 last week. Houston, 1,189 against 3,192 last week and 2,724 last week. Memphis shipped today 2,135 St. Louis, 1,552, and Houston 1,365.

New Orleans expects tomorrow 3,500 to 4,000 against 3,700 last week and 5,240 last week. Houston expects 700 to 800 against 1,629 last week and 1,674 last week. Spot cotton here was unchanged with sales of 479 bales for export and 152 for spinning. Middling uplands, 7½ against 7½ last week. Orleans against 7½ last week. Norfolk, 135; sold 4,000; St. Louis, 400; Norfolk, 135; Mobile, 100; and Savannah 28 bales.

MINTYRE & WARDWELL.

Chicago, Ill., March 23.—Wheat.—It seems very strange to the wheat traders that with all the bullish news coming to hand, not only on the old crop, but pertaining to the coming crop as well, that no enthusiasm can be created on the buying side, or at least not enough to sustain any moderate advance. It may be, however, that some of the large traders, believing in the idea that it is hard to bull in the month of March, are staying out of the market for the time being, or perhaps accumulating a line quietly for a rise in April. At any rate, the speculative trade seems more than ordinarily light and a radical change in either direction. It does seem, however, that if the damage reports being received now are confirmed next month, bears will find it extremely difficult to keep the price down, taking into consideration the exceedingly strong situation surrounding the old crop. Of the contract stock of wheat corn, in Chicago, 139,000 are No. 2 red, worth 16 cents per bushel, over the May price, and 1,195,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, the worth 2½ cents per bushel, over the May price. The remainder is No. 2 May price. The remainder of the month's supply, amounting to 8,354,000 bushels, will probably be reduced somewhat, so that when the first of May comes the short seller is confronted with a state of affairs that really does not look at all in favor of etiology. The visible supply continues to decrease at the rate of over a million bushels per week. Shipments from the Baltic and the Danube ports continue light. The local feeling was weak at the opening this morning on lower cables. Offerings, however, were not as large as yesterday, and under good buying by shorts and St. Louis the market advanced a cent per bushel for May and 1½ cents for July. The local cash business aggregated about 70,000 bushels. This together with a heavy decrease in the visible, nearly 5,000,000 bushels, and numerous damage reports, constituted the bull news. The market at the close has a firm appearance.

Corn.—The enormous clearances of corn, 1,399,000 bushels, caused a firm feeling in the cereal, but not much advance. The trade on the whole was not large.

Provisions.—Provisions opened rather weak, in sympathy with wheat and partly due to the heavy weather. The prevailing at the close yesterday. The speculative demand, however, seemed good, and in the absence of offerings, prices recorded an advance. Receipts of hogs were again light, which seems to be strengthening the influence.

The strengthening influence, which keeps the hogs back, and until receipts become heavier, provisions will probably remain firm.

LAMSON BROTHERS & CO.

Lenten Leisure.

The six weeks of Lent are the only ones in the year when women can take a solid bit of rest with clean conscience.

Summer means travel and outdoor life; autumn brings plans for gowns and the coming season; winter, with Thanksgiving and Christmas and the rush of social engagements, is one continuous drive, and when Ash Wednesday dawns and the rush is over the forty days of rest and relaxation are a welcome boon. It is a little too early for active spring shopping, it is not yet time to bother about house cleaning and summer hangings, and even the lady accept the spirit of the hour, and taboo high festivity, so that rest, recreation and relief are the order of the day. Even the ubiquitous club surprises herself with more leisure than she has known for months; her hobbies are in good working order, her classes are running along smoothly by themselves, and for a few weeks, at least, the stress and hurry of overcrowded days and active life is to a sense of quiet in comfort that is like a shaded nook in summer time just in sight of the dusty road. It was some time ago when Jean Ingelow sang:

"If leisure is—but ah, 'tis not! The fashion of it men forgot About the time of chivalry."

and if reports are true she lives as untiringly as the rest of her peers, but as long as the Lenten season is observed there is still one breathing place left for us.

What are women doing with it? Oh, a thousand things! Some are luxuriating in their homes, with light reading for company and extra hours for sleep as a tonic. Others have flung out to the south, and are anticipating the delights of the southern states.

A few have set to work on tasks that are half penance, half pleasure; here and there stray earnest ones are trying to add their mite toward relieving the burdens of others, but one and all are experiencing that best of all life preservers—a sense of release from tension, a consciousness that here is time for at least half of the things that one would like to do. Among the churches alone the activities of daily routine are increased

and the many services, the required cere- monials and the regular fasts which occupy the time of the clergy as well as the people, make the Lenten time one which taxes all their energies and leaves them wearied at Easter. But the gay social season is their rest time, and so it comes about that every one has a respite once a year, and now that the charity balls are over, the President is installed and winter still clings about as if loth to leave, wise virgins indeed are they who take the Lenten leisure and turn it to good account.

Tid-Bits.

People may be gentle without being shabby; but expensive clothes are apt to be vulgar, and worn on occasions where they attract undue attention.

Prof. Rudolph Falb, the celebrated meteorologist of Vienna, is lying bed-ridden in that city. He has a wife and five children, and the entire family are in a state of extreme destitution. A number of Berlin scientists and savants have started a fund for his relief.

The eleventh award of the Bressa prize of the Turin Academy of Sciences, having a value of nearly \$2,000, will be for the most important scientific achievement for the years 1895-'98. Persons of any nationality may compete, their printed work to be sent in before the close of 1898.

In continued use of the eyes, in such work as sewing, typesetting, book-keeping, reading and studying, the saving point is looking up from the work at short intervals and looking around the room. This may be practiced every ten or fifteen minutes, thus relieving the muscular tension rests the eyes and makes the blood supply much better.

"Might I inquire," asked the Pointer, "why you spend your time chasing your tail around and around in that insane fashion?"

The Yellow Dog paused. "It is clear," he sneered, "that you don't know that I am a New Journalist!"

He thereupon continued his sensational pursuit of his mangy caudal appendage.

SOUTHERN INN

At A. C. L. Depot, Selma, N. C.

Up to date Everything new "and neat as a pin." Get your meals while you wait. Polite attendants day and night. Large rooms, big open fires. Rates very reasonable. Special rates to railroad men.

Respectfully, J. P. STEPHENS.

CHAS. F. BULLOCK,

Artistic Sign

Writer

Signs for Professional Men a Specialty

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple way of making your ideas more easily understood? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. for their \$1.50 price offer and send list of one thousand inventions wanted.

GROCERIES!

The cheapest house in town

to buy

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity—Rain tonight, clearing Wednesday; cold—by Wednesday night.

Forecast for North Carolina—Local thunderstorms this afternoon; clearing tonight. Fair and cooler Wednesday.

Weather Conditions—The barometer has fallen all over the eastern section of the country, with light rains at scattered stations. The largest amounts were 1.36 inches at Montgomery and 1.24 at Memphis.

The weather continues cloudy and threatening everywhere from the Mississippi eastward on the north-west side of the low area colder weather is causing snow at many points from Bismarck and Omaha eastward to Detroit and Chicago.

The barometer is high and the weather clear and cold on the Rocky Mountains slope. C. F. VON HERRMANN, Section Director.

Personals.

Mr. Wm. Stanley, of Selma, is in the city.

Mr. W. C. Sprinkle, of Marshall, is in town.

Representative Bryan, of Chatham, is in town.

Mr. J. T. Elmore, of Henderson, is at the Yarrowboro.

Senator Henderson returned to Vance county yesterday.

Mr. J. B. Birdsong has been quite unwell the past several days. He was reported no better last night.

Miss Minnie Holding, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. Charles Walters, returned to Wake Forest yesterday.

Mr. T. B. Lindsay, of Douglas, Rockingham county, arrived here yesterday and will spend several days in the "City of Oaks."

Secretary of State Thompson returned last night from a stay of several days with his family in the eastern part of the state.

Rev. George Washington Griffin, pastor of the Second Baptist Church of New Bern is in the city. He is on his way to Wake Forest, where he intends to graduate in June.

Mr. F. S. Spruill went home yesterday. He says there is no evidence against Garner and the only bill the solicitor is likely to bring against him is for carrying "concealed weapons."

Among the guests at the Park are: J. E. Kantner, Georgia; G. C. Walters, Virginia; Mrs. R. M. Williams, Dublin, Ga.; J. M. Williams, Dublin, Ga.; J. E. Putney, Virginia; C. W. Seawell, Greenville, Ill.; J. D. Talvey, Bay City; J. L. Barcey, Augusta, Ga.

To the Public.

The recent remarkable circular issued by the Raleigh Gas Company giving notice that a meter rental charge of \$1 per month would be imposed upon all persons "using lights from any other source" who may desire also to retain their gas meters, is manifestly so unjust and coercive in character that it would need no criticism or comment from us were it not for the fact that our plant was recently destroyed by fire, and it may be that there are some who do not understand that we are again fully equipped and prepared to furnish to the citizens of Raleigh electric lights of the most approved quality, continuously, night and day, inasmuch as we have within the past few days installed an additional dynamo and now have two complete incandescent light outfits to insure an uninterrupted service, for if one engine or dynamo should break down we can, in a few seconds, shift to our relief plant.

We feel sure that our patrons and the public generally fully appreciate and desire a healthy competition in the matter of lights, and will not be coerced or driven into using what they do not want.

If the citizens of Raleigh desire to have the street cars and show a disposition to encourage a new enterprise which is endeavoring to afford them a good and satisfactory light at a minimum cost, they will resist any method of coercion.

It is our present intention to have the cars running by May 1st and every effort is being put forth to that end.

We are furnishing a steady and continuous light at a rate twenty per cent. cheaper than the present cost of gas, and if after using our lights, our patrons do not find them satisfactory they can quickly abandon them and patronize others. Could anything be fairer than this?

RALEIGH ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Jones' Big Opening.

The large corps of employees of the big store of Mr. W. E. Jones were busily engaged last night making preparations for the Spring opening of millinery, which occurs at 8:30 o'clock to night. Mr. Jones extends a cordial invitation to all to attend this magnificent display, which will surpass anything of the kind ever seen in Raleigh. The interior of the store and the big show windows have been beautifully and tastefully decorated especially for this grand occasion, and those who fail to attend will surely miss a treat. The decorations in the windows were arranged by Mr. Chalmers Wilson, of Philadelphia, who came here especially for that purpose.

The opening will continue Thursday and Thursday night.

Dogs and Ponies on Parade.

Prof. Gentry's famous company of educated dogs and ponies will parade the principal streets of the city today, starting at 1 o'clock. The handsome, well groomed little Shetlands and the carriage loads of snow white dogs all in their gayest attire, headed by a first-class band of music, will make a picture well worth seeing and no one should miss it.

Chief Clerk of the Treasury.

Washington, March 23.—Theodore P. Swayze, of New Jersey, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, vice Logan Carlisle, resigned. Mr. Swayze was formerly chief clerk of the Treasury Department.

Major Fred S. Brackett, appointed Clerk, vice Scott Nesbitt, transferred to coast and Geodetic survey as disbursing clerk, Captain Rogers, of Ohio, Chief of Division in the office of the Auditor for the War Department, vice Eugene Speer resigned.

Local News.

License was given D. B. Jones to wed Miss Ida Cain yesterday.

The North Carolina Building and Supply Company have put a new boiler and other improved machinery in their shops.

The grand jury were unable to find a true bill against the young man charged with shooting young Marshburn. The affair was accidental.

All wheelmen who wish to join and organize a bicycle club please meet at Monument Friday evening, March 26th, at 5:30 p. m. No initiation fee.

This is spring opening day for the Sherwood, Higgs & Co. mercantile company. Very attractive cards of invitation have been issued. They announce especially a display of high class millinery.

Attention is called to the notice from the Raleigh Electric Company in this issue. It deserves to be carefully read by every one. This company is furnishing excellent service in many houses in our city now.

Prof. Gentry's educated dogs and ponies will parade on the principal streets at noon today. It is a very pretty sight, which the children, by all means, should be permitted to see. Older people, too, will be interested.

Yesterday afternoon a young lady of this city fell from her bicycle on Hillsboro street. Her face struck the ground and was badly scratched. She also received several bruises. None of the witnesses knew her name.

Special attention is directed to the auction announcement of Mr. B. R. Jolly, jeweler, at 128 Fayetteville street. He will sell his stock of watches and jewelry. The sales commence at 10:30 to-day. There will also be auctions at 3 and 7:30 o'clock. See the advertisement.

Mrs. R. L. Hefflin has leased the apartments on both floors above the Commercial and Farmers Bank and is having them renovated and fitted up for a boarding house. Mrs. Hefflin was for a number of years in charge of the Mansion House, and is a popular landlady.

A gentleman suggested last evening that it would certainly be a decided improvement if the old pieces of paper tacked over the windows in the Metropolitan Opera House were removed. They have been there since early in January, when Prof. Lanneau lectured on the X-rays.

The executive committee of the Industrial Fair association met Monday night and after attending to routine business set the date for their next fair to be held Raleigh Nov. 2 to 6. President Donaldson and Secretary Leak intend to have the largest fair this year ever held by the colored people.

The statement that Dr. Carroll was advertised in Carnival and Commerce Monday night was an error. When the dentist appeared the minds of all the audience immediately turned to Dr. Carroll as one of Raleigh's most popular dentists. The dentist scene was not intended as an advertisement of any dentist and the supposition that Dr. Carroll was meant was certainly a strong testimonial of his popularity.

BILL FOR A MILITARY POST

TO ESTABLISH ONE NEAR RALEIGH TO BE INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS.

The Sum of \$100,000 to be Appropriated—Full Text of the Bill—Would Bring Thousands of Dollars to Raleigh.

A bill is to be introduced very soon in the Congress of the United States to provide for the establishment of a military post at or near the city of Raleigh.

The bill will provide for the appropriation of \$100,000 to be used in the establishment of the post.

It is claimed by those interested in the bill that if the post is established it will be the means of bringing to this section not less than a half million dollars annually.

The full text of the bill is as follows:

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A MILITARY POST AT OR NEAR THE CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, do enact:

Section 1. That, upon the tender to the Government, without expense, of a suitable tract of land at or near the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, comprising not less than three hundred acres, there shall be established thereon a military post by and under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Sec. 2. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) be and is hereby appropriated from the United States Treasury, from any amount not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of this act.

Sec. 3. That work upon the post shall begin as early as practicable from the ratification of this act.

Sec. 4. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

A DANGEROUS TRESPASSER.

A Bloody Contest in the Capital Square—A Brave Man.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. John Sims, of the Auditor's office, was found gazing intently up a large oak in the Capitol square. A Tribune reporter soon learned that the object which held his attention was a large owl, seated upon the topmost branch of this tree. Keeper of the Capitol Burns was summoned, and a council of war held. After due deliberation, it was decided that the invasion of this bird was against the peace and dignity of the State, since the purpose of the trespasser was undoubtedly to capture some of the squirrels which inhabit the square. The boldness of the intruder in coming under the very shadow of the State House was alarming.

Governor Russell was too busy to order out the troops, although the safety of some of the inhabitants of the square was in peril. Volunteers were called for and finally Mr. Marshall Haywood, with his characteristic bravery, responded to the call. He went home and donned his war paint and feathers, preparatory for the contest. He returned with all the pomp of an experienced warrior, and the result is that this large, black-eyed hooting owl will occupy a perch in the State museum. "Who killed the Owl?" "I killed that owl."

Marion Harland Coffee Pots. W. H. Hughes.

WHAT LOCAL TAXATION

Educational Act Arousing Much Interest in the State.

SUPT. MEBANE OVERWHELMED WITH

INQUIRIES AS TO ITS PROVISIONS AND CONDITIONS.

Friends of Public Schools Eager to Inaugurate a Campaign for Better Schools as Afforded by the Operations of the Law.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Mebane is daily in receipt of numerous letters from educators and those interested in the welfare of the public schools, making inquiry as to the provisions of the act by the last Legislature to encourage local taxation for public schools.

These inquiries come from all parts of the State, and give abundant evidence of the awakening of much interest in the cause of education and the general approval of the act. All seem to be ready to begin the campaign in favor of local taxation as provided for in the bill.

So very numerous are inquiries that Superintendent Mebane will make no attempt to answer each separately, but instead desires The Tribune to publish the act in full, which is willingly done. The bill is as follows:

AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE LOCAL TAXATION FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Whereas, This General Assembly has, by raising the rate of school tax from 18 to 20 cents, already provided an increase of fifty thousand (\$50,000) to the common school fund of the State; and Whereas, The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby annually appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be paid as called for by the State Board of Education and by said Board to be paid to the public schools of the State as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. On Tuesday after the second Monday in August, within the year 1897 the Board of County Commissioners of every county shall cause an election to be held in every school district in their respective counties upon the question of levying a special district tax for the public schools of said district, and notice of this election shall be given by the County Commissioners at their regular June meeting, and such notice shall be published in the county papers and posted on the schoolhouses of said district.

Sec. 3. The Board of County Commissioners shall determine the amount of tax to be voted upon by each district, but said tax shall be at least 10 cents upon every \$100 worth of property and 30 cents upon every poll, and shall not be repealed within three years from the date of first levying it. After three years from the date of first levying a special tax for schools said tax may be repealed only by a majority vote of the qualified voters of the district, and no election for the repeal of any special tax shall be held except upon written petition to the Board of County Commissioners, signed by at least one-third of the qualified voters of the district.

Sec. 4. In every district that fails to levy a special school tax in 1897 the County Commissioners shall order an election to be held every two years on the Tuesday after the first Monday in August, under the provisions of this act, until such special school tax is levied.

Sec. 5. At said election every voter in favor of the special tax shall vote a written or printed ballot with the words "For Schools," and every voter opposed to the special school tax shall vote a written or printed ballot with the words "Against Schools." Said election shall be held under the rules and regulations prescribed for the election of members of the General Assembly of North Carolina. The County Commissioners shall prepare said ballots and distribute them. They shall also prepare boxes for the election and appoint poll-keepers and necessary officers. If a majority of the qualified voters shall declare in favor of the special tax, the same shall be immediately levied by the Board of County Commissioners and collected at the same time and in the same manner as the general school tax of the county, and shall be placed within thirty days in the county treasury to the credit of the district in which it was collected.

Sec. 6. To every district that may levy a special school tax under the provisions of this act the State Board of Education shall give annually for three years a sum of money equal to the special school tax collected every year, until the appropriation of \$50,000 for each year is exhausted. Provided, That no district shall receive from the State Board of Education more than \$500 a year, and if the aggregate of the taxes levied by districts under the provisions of this act shall be greater than the amount herein appropriated, then this special State appropriation shall be divided among the several districts in proportion to the amount raised by special taxation.

Sec. 7. On the 21st day of January in each year the Treasurer of every county where any special school tax has been levied under the provisions of this act shall send to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a sworn statement of the amount of special school tax collected in each district for that year. Immediately upon the receipt of this statement the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall send to the Treasurer of the county a warrant for a sum of money to be placed to the credit of each district equal to the special school tax collected in each district respectively that year. Provided, That if the special school tax collected in any district in one year is more than five hundred [dollars] the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall send to the County Treasurer a warrant for such district for \$500 and no more. Or any district where an amount not exceeding five hundred dollars shall have been raised by voluntary subscription

an equal amount shall be paid by the Treasurer.

Sec. 8. None of the provisions of this act shall apply to any township, city or school district that now levies a special school tax of as much as 10 cents on every \$100 worth of property and 30 cents on every poll.

Sec. 9. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified, this 9th day of March, 1897.

A Warning.

The young man Parrott, who stole the flowers at Oakwood Cemetery, was dismissed yesterday. On account of his condition the members of the association withdrew their bill against him. However, every offender will be vigorously prosecuted in the future. The case yesterday had some peculiar circumstances attending it. The fact that no flower thieves in this city are to go unpunished had best be understood now.

Street Parade Today.

Prof. Gentry's famous show of dogs and ponies will make a street parade today, starting at noon. All the cute little dogs and ponies will be seen at their best and everybody should be on hand to see them.

Fine Table Cutlery a specialty with W. H. Hughes.

—THE—

Success of the Times!

Our Tailoring Department. New

Styles, New Patterns, Lowest

Prices.

Whiting Bros.
RALEIGH, N. C.

AUCTION!

I will offer my stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, novelties, etc., at auction, commencing March 24th, and continuing each day.

Sales commence at 10:30 a. m., 3:00 and 7:30 p. m.

Don't fail to attend. Seats reserved for ladies.

B. R. JOLLY,
128 Fayetteville St.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

If you want Clothes, go to J. E. Physioc & Co.'s. Save \$10 to \$15.

A young man who is a stranger in town, wishes board in a private family. Call or address M. E. C., Tribune office.

WANTED to sell a high grade Niagara bicycle; never been ridden. Liberal terms. Apply at this office.

FRANK HERMANN,

ARTISTIC TAILOR,
No. 14 West Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.
Cutting. Making Suits to Order.
Suits from \$20 to \$40.

W. A. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 10 West Martin Street.
Suits from \$20 to \$40, Pants from \$4 to \$12. Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing done. Good Work or No Pay.

LOOK OUT FOR WEATHERS,

The Weathers that

KEEPS STALL 5

In the Market House. He's neither too cold nor too hot, but keeps as good meats as ever walked around on four legs.

Yes, Look out for Weathers

When you want meat

SPRING OPERING.

The lights will be turned on in our Big Store at 8:30 o'clock tonight, and the Spring Millinery Opening will be on in all its glory. It will continue Thursday, day and night.

A CORDIAL INVITATION

is extended to everybody to visit this magnificent display of lovely creations in head dress.

W. E. JONES.

THE PARK HOTEL,
Raleigh, N. C.

Admirably Located.

Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.

Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.

Particular Attention is Given the Fare.

Rates \$2 and \$2.50 a Day.

Special Terms by Week or Month.

Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notice will be met at station by one of the Managers.

Free Omnibus to All Trains.

Brown & Crawford, Mgr's.

... AT THE ...

Raleigh Stationery Company

131 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Can be had the latest, freshest and most attractive goods in this line to be found anywhere, such as

NOTE AND LETTER PAPER, All qualities, both Folded or in Box.

WRITING PADS, ALL GRADES.

PENS, From the finest point to broadest stub.

PENCILS, All Grades and prices.

INK, NUMEROUS BRANDS.

STATIONERY SUPPLIES, In Endless Variety.

Anything in our line to fit out the best appointed office or library. A call solicited.

RALEIGH STATIONERY COMPANY,
W. G. SEPAK, Manager.

This Week

Buy Buist's Garden Seeds, etc.; also Potatoes and Flower Seeds from

HENRY T. HICKS, Prescription Druggist.
(SUCCESSOR TO HICKS & ROGERS.)

The Yarrowboro House,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Under New Management.

Rates, \$2 and \$2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates.
Free Coach to and from all Trains.

A. J. COOKE, Manager.

R. B. RANEY, Lessee.

W. T. TAYLOR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
401 Fayetteville Street.

Suits from \$18 to \$60.

Pants from \$4 to \$12.

All work first class. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

J. E. PHYSIOC & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

121 Fayetteville St., above

Williams' Book Store,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Notice.

Know all men by these presents, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Harris Brown and Isaac Seligson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid by the said Isaac Seligson, and all debts due the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid to Lewis & Brown, 216 Wilmington St. This February 18, 1897.

The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.